The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1872. NUMBER 56.

INSURANCE.

RE-REMOVAL!

"Home Again."

O. W. BARRETT & CO.'S

Insurance Agency,

120 LASALLE-ST., ORIENTAL BUILDING.

Continental Insurance Company, New York.
Exchange Insurance Company, New York.
Market Insurance Company, New York.
Brewers' & Maltsters' Insurance Company, New York.
Merchants' Insurance Company, Newark.
People's Insurance Company, Newark.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRE Insurance Company.

PROGRESS SINCE 1867.

ASSETS:

January 1, 1868,	$94,589.64
July 1, 1868,	118,010.48
January 1, 1869,	119,768.17
July 1, 1869,	155,380.73
January 1, 1870,	189,778.56
July 1, 1870,	194,846.76
January 1, 1871,	289,715.95
July 1, 1871,	425,107.01
January 1, 1872,	645,417.91
July 1, 1872,	740,475.60
September 1, 1872,	833,228.00

Dwellings, Merchandise, Grain, etc., insured at FAIR RATES.

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
Office: 156 & 158 LaSalle-st.
CHICAGO.

Insurance Agency

OF

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

344 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation,
LONDON, A. D. 1720.
Total Assets, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - $5,084,000

Manufacturers' Insurance Co.,
BOSTON, A. D. 1822.
Assets, - - - - $1,485,519

Home Insurance Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Assets, - - - - $871,453

Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK.
Assets, - - - - $314,000

Northwestern National Ins. Co.,
MILWAUKEE.
Assets, - - - - $250,000

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

189 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Warerooms Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Furniture suitable for present demands.

SEE!

Wm. H. Sampson & Co.'s Extensive List of Stores on Third Page.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. T. J. Lewis,

Late Surgeon in Chicago, discoverer of the cause and Radical Cure of Catarrh, Bright's Kidney Disease, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and Blood Poison. No drugs used. No failures. 20 West

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE

OF

100 Choice Residence Lots, Fronting on South Halsted, Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts.

On Monday Afternoon, Oct. 14, at 2 1-2 O'Clock, at Salesroom, 186 East Madison-st.,

By C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These lots are in Webster & Perkins' Subdivision of S. ½ of the E ½ of Sec. 8, 38, 14. They are beautifully located, being in the immediate vicinity of the Boulevard and fine improvements, and are easy of access by the P., Ft. W. & C. R. Their close proximity to the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, being only 50 feet north of the same, makes them very attractive and desirable for residences, and situated in a district where values are rapidly increasing, they present excellent advantages for an investment or speculation.

Title Perfect---Abstract of Title Furnished---Terms of Sale Easy.

Only $30 cash, and balance in $30 payments every 4 months, with interest, at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale.

Further information and plats of the property can be had at the office of

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
186 East Madison-st.

Remember the Sale

OF 30 SPLENDID LOTS IN

AUSTIN,

And 36 Lots in

NORWOOD PARK.

All near the depot of those two flourishing suburban towns. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on MONDAY, Oct. 14, at our salesrooms. For particulars and printed plats get circulars at 55 and 57 South Canal-st., or at the store 104 1-2 Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE BY J. Esaias Warren,

18 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Beautiful Lots at a bargain on Oakwood Boulevard, Egan-av., and South Park Boulevard, in lots to suit purchasers, and on unprecedented terms. Title unquestionable.

Washington Heights Houses,

For Sale on Monthly Payments or otherwise.

We have for sale two large, elegant houses; four two story houses, and six fine corner lots; also 4 lots, at Morgan Park, Washington Heights. On long time, with interest at 7 per cent, or on monthly payments if preferred. These houses were built this season by Mr. Blue Island Land and Building Company, by days' work, and are in every way first-class houses. They are pleasantly situated at Morgan Park, within one and six blocks only from the depot, from which trains run morning, noon and night to accomodate all classes wishing to do business in the city.

The Company are making very large improvements there and fine water for cattle, and other purposes, is furnished from their large artesian well, now just completed.

Enquire at the office of the

BLUE ISLAND & BUILDING CO.,
No. 11 Chamber of Commerce,
Or GEO. R. CLARK, Agent.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES IN COTTAGE GROVE

$3,800. Easy Payments.

Several Fine TWO-STORY COTTAGES, 7 rooms each, BATH ROOM, WATER, &c. STANTON-AV. near DOUGLAS-PLACE. Lots 25x125 to 16-foot alley. Only two blocks from street cars and Boulevard, and short walk from Fairview Station, now paying over ELEVEN per cent. Possession if wanted.

JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr.,
373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

82 lots in Maplewood at a great bargain. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE,

At a bargain, a new cottage, and lot 30x125. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, 471 Perch-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CURED

TREATMENT OF HERNIA A SPECIALTY.

EVERY APPLICATION GUARANTEED.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS is pronounced by the most emin ent physicians of this country to be the best and most effectual for the Relief and Radical Cure of Rupture. Trusses adapted to meet every case by Dr. Marsh.

DEFORMITIES.

Instruments for bowlegs, knockknees, spinal support, weak joints, and club foot, made to order and scientifically applied.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS

For varicose or enlarged veins, swollen limbs, weak joints, and sprained ankles, on hand and made to order.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORT.

Ladies' silk elastic belts, London supporters, steel spring supporters, for support of abdomen and back; shoulder braces for ladies, gents, and children, to prevent habitual stooping and for the expansion of chest; pile supporters, suspensory bandages, crutches, etc.

Dr. Marsh's experience and successful treatment of the above complaints are unequalled, and his applications unsurpassed. Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 560 Wabash-av.

☞ Ladies in attendance to wait upon ladies.

DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

J. B. Shay

Will, on to-morrow, Oct. 14, offer his entire stock of DRESS GOODS at greatly reduced prices. He would also call special attention to a full line of Ladies' and Gents' HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

243 & 245
West Madison-st.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.

OFFICE MATTINGS

AND

CARPETS.

The attention of parties about to furnish OFFICES is invited to our large stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN, STRIPED and PLAIN, COCOA, CANE, and MANILLA MATTINGS, of all widths and qualities.

Also BRUSSELS CARPETS, in patterns especially adapted to office use.

Particular attention given to this branch of our trade, and satisfaction in prices and work guaranteed.

A full assortment can be found at all times at

184 & 186 Monroe-st., near Fifth-av.

10 & 12 CANAL-ST.,

Near Randolph.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

REAL ESTATE LOANS,

REMOVED TO

NO. 168 WASHINGTON STREET.

REMOVAL.

RHODES & BRADLEY,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron and Coal,

REMOVED TO 154 E. WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVAL.

S. S. Case & Co.,

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Old No., 149 South Water-st.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

OFFICE REMOVED TO

120 WASHINGTON-ST.

JAMES WALSH, Gen'l Agent.

SEE!

Wm. H. Sampson & Co.'s Extensive List of Stores on Third Page.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRACING & TISSUE PAPER,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.

A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes.

Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO.,
167 East Madison-st.

$8,000.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—One of the best established Grocery stores in the city for sale. Stock and fixtures new, and of the very best quality and style. First-class trade. Owner wishes to leave the city for health. Cash down, the only thing acceptable. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Wanted.

Three or four more energetic men of integrity to canvass for the

United States Life Insurance Co.

SAMUEL GREENE,
Gen'l Agent. 23 Central Block.

POLITICAL.

GOV. KOERNER

Will speak in German, at

AURORA TURNER HALL,

On Milwaukee-av., corner of Second-st.,

Monday Evening,

OCT. 14, 1872.

On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 15, at SERAMOR'S HALL, corner of North-av. and Church-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Chambers of the new and elegant 5-story building,

21 LAKE-ST.

30 feet front by 150 feet deep to alley, 40 feet in width; steam heating and hoisting; front, side, and rear light. To a desirable tenant these Lofts, among the very best in the city, will be leased, entire or separate, on very favorable terms. Apply to

C. T. RAYNOLD & CO.,
Michigan-av. and Washington-st.

FOR RENT.

Metropolitan Block.

Offices in Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.; are well lighted, heated by steam, elevators, etc., one block from Sherman House and Briggs House, and near Court House and City Hall.

SNYDER & LEE,
No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT.

163 & 165 Fifth-av., bet. Madison and Monroe-sts., double store, four stories and basement. The whole or part at reasonable rates to good tenants.

S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS,
213 East Madison-st.

For Rent---Choice Stores.

Nos. 38 and 40 Canal-st.

Nos. 42 and 44 Canal-st.,

Five-story and basement stores, with steam elevators and heat, and facilities of railroad track in rear.

Nos. 48 and 50 South Clinton-st.,

Nos. 51 and 53 South Clinton-st.,

Nos. 34 and 36 Washington-st.

Five-story and basement stores with steam elevators and heat. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

A few of those fine offices, suitable for Company and Hall business, in the large iron-front building, 162 State-st., opposite the great Potter Palmer Hotel. Inquire of JOHN TRAYNOR, in the building.

TO RENT.

By D. COLE & SON, Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 198 West Madison-st. One of the most elegant buildings built since the fire, situated on Madison-st., corner of Carpenter-st., 22 rooms, 2 stories, with vaults, and finished in every respect first-class.

FINANCIAL.

PIERCE & BROWER,

NOTE BROKERS,

181 LASALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

Local Stocks bought and sold on commission. Railroad, State, County, Town, and Real Estate Loans negotiated.

A. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

I shall continue to pay the very highest rates in cash for Insurance claims, or balances, after dividend, Chicago or Eastern Companies. J. N. WITHERELL,
266 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

SEE!

Wm. H. Sampson & Co.'s Extensive List of Stores on Third Page.

STOVES, &c.

GET THE IMPROVED

BOYINGTON FURNACE

For heating your stores, houses, churches, etc., etc. No gas, no smoke or dust—always reliable. Also the improved

CABINET COOK STOVE

or RANGE, which so many speak so highly of. It is beautiful in appearance, cooks quick and even, with little fuel. Don't buy until you have seen the BOYINGTON FURNACE AND COOKING RANGE.

BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal St.

The Best Stoves in the World!

Ballenger Base-Burner,
Oriental Store Stove,
City of Troy Cook Stove,
Seaver's Hot Air Furnace,
Hull's Hot Air Furnace,
Princess Range.

TINWARE. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

SEAVEY & CO.,

No. 130 Lake-st., and corner of State and Randolph-sts.

MEETINGS.

A. P. A.

All degree members of the Order are particularly requested to attend the Star of the West Lodge, at their hall, on Thursday evening next, at 7:30 sharp. Work on degrees. By order of the W. M.

M. MAYNE, R. S.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday Evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. Order. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

Sons of Temperance.

Every member of the Order is requested to attend at the Hall of Beacon Light Division, corner Desplaines and West Lake-sts., on Monday evening next, at 7:30 sharp, on business of the utmost importance.

BOSTON.

The Newest Boston Notion---The Women's Course of Lectures.

The First Lecture---Our Correspondent's Experience.

A View of the Strong-Minded---A Sister Loses Her Bonnet.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 7, 1872.

Your correspondent gave Saturday afternoon to the Women's Lectures at the Institute of Technology, and a brief account may interest Western readers. The history of these lectures is a little out of the common line.

It appears that James T. Fields and Phillips Brooks, moved by compassion for the beatless women of Boston and vicinity who cannot enjoy the advantages of evening lectures, have taken upon themselves the fursnishing a course of Saturday afternoon free lectures for women only. A man is as strictly forbidden entrance as a woman at a town meeting. Some of the best talent in the country has been secured, Mr. Whipple, Curtis, Robert Collyer, and Fields himself being in the list, not to mention "the Professor." Last Saturday Mrs. Edmah D. Cheney opened the course,—the occasion of which I am to speak. The large hall in the Institute is capable of seating nine hundred, and we had looked for very ample accommodations, but, when we reached the entrance, some seven minutes after the doors were opened, we found every seat filled, the aisles crowded, and a steady stream of disappointed females taking their disconsolate departure from the building.

Expect to see and hear we crowded our way in, much to the detriment of our crinoline (but then, as my companion remarked, "No matter if you did say 'Oh, my bustle!' there was no man to hear you"), and getting a very precarious footing immediately in front of the platform, we took a look at the very novel assemblage, and, really, I never expect to see one funnier. Who ever before saw a thousand women gathered, and never a man within sight or hearing!

The absurdity seemed to strike everybody, for a very general grin overspread every countenance, save here and there where a strong-minded sister—intent on fighting her down-trodden sex—glowered in solemn indignation at the more frivolous majority. As a whole, it was a very well-dressed audience, with less of the outlandish element than I expected, though now and then I espied a countenance which carried one suddenly back to the earlier days of the strong-minded household. Soon after, my friend whispered, "Do tell that lady she's losing her bonnet," turned, involuntarily, and could have shouted when I saw one ineffable party smiling benignly around her, cross-eyed, bland, and utterly unaware that her fly-away bonnet had slid completely off her head and was hanging, by a stretched-out chin-string, down her back. Of course it was my neighborly duty to tell her of it, and I performed it with an attempt at gravity which was overpowering, but, later in the afternoon, when I was out of earshot, I saw the remarkable head-dress taking the same backward journey, and the placid wearer as unconscious as ever, and that time, I laughed outright. The bonnet episode over, we followed the example of many other ladies, and mounted the platform where standing room was all we could expect, but the air was better and the position more comfortable. A friend had been praising the personal charms of the fair lecturer and her becoming and tasteful style of dress, and, when Mrs. Cheney appeared, I looked with unprejudiced eyes. Every day I realize the wisdom of Hawthorne's advice, apropos of his European rambles: "Never go and see what you have a pleasant ideal picture of in your mind." With great respect for my friend's judgment in other matters, I could not agree with her in the matter of Mrs. Cheney's clothes, which were just as Muggins and dowdy as those strong-minded women's clothes always are. Her eyes were quite remarkable and her expression very pleasant. Otherwise she looked like a good strong washer-woman. She commenced her lecture in so low a tone that we were straining every nerve to hear, when a voice in our rear, stagey and tragic in its tone, suddenly startled us with: "Sit down, ladies; sit down, ladies. We can neither see nor hear;" and we turned to see one of the strong-minded, who, having seated herself on the steps of the platform, was necessarily very much below the level of the fifty or more of us who stood on the platform. Considering we had nothing in the world to sit on, it struck us as rather preposterous to be thus publicly commanded to sit down, but one woman couldn't stand out long, and so we kept our positions. But the strong-minded sister was not so easily subdued. As louder and louder grew the assertion, "We can neither see nor hear; we can neither see nor hear," till Mrs. Cheney was brought to a stand-still, and forced to inform the aggrieved woman that when the audience was quiet there would be no trouble in hearing, and the *seeing* was a matter for which she was not responsible. Even this did not prove satisfactory, and again, as the lecturer resumed, came the simultaneous announcement, "We can neither see nor hear," till a very decided manifestation of disgust from the audience caused the female to rise in dudgeon and march out of the hall, very much as children do when they "won't play" any longer. Though our range of vision was a little more extensive, we might have made a similar complaint about hearing, for although we stood very near the lecturer, we are, to this minute, in ignorance of her subject, and of her manner of treating it. From sundry stray sentences that floated past my ears, I judge it "woman" and her literary rights and duties constituted the burden of her theme. I heard her speak of old Mrs. Ripley, and say, "Of course she lived in Concord," and I heard little more, and, finding my ears of little service, I gave my attention to the audience. Though the masculine portion of our sex were not so fully represented as I anticipated, it did peep out occasionally, much to our amusement. Once my friend and I ventured a whispered remark, brief, and as quiet as we could make it, but my sentence was scarce begun when a sudden twitch nearly pulled my overskirt off the building, and a very energetic pair of lungs gave utterance to such an aspirated "Sh!" that I wonder Mrs. Cheney didn't jump as much as I did. Turning to face the foe, I beheld a masculine-looking female, with hands on hips, no gores in her dress, a "pug" the size of a hen's egg, eye-glass on nose, and a mannish-looking hat stuck on her head in a decidedly independent manner. Her feet were planted wide apart, and her air was that of intense determination. In some anger my friend remarked that "she wasn't going to stay," for that out of the question was. Then the "Sh!" was abruptly terminated by a forcible repetition of the terrible sound, which I find it quite impossible to describe with pen and ink. Disgusted, I suppose, with our contiguity, this female Major General finally allowed her way to the front, and planted herself in a belligerent attitude, where whispers could no more disturb her.

I have thus gone into details in my story, because a woman meeting was a novelty to me, and struck me as very funny, and the inborn fight in woman's natuse did come out so unmistakably here. I must be dre loyal to my sex, and say I do think a fair admitsuretsman would very much have improved that audien of And still, I think I do full justice to the kindness ce, generosity of the two men who provided this rareand portunity for beauless womankind. Our patience gave out long before Mrs. Cheney's speech was ended, and we left.

PERSONAL.

Phillip Martinetti, of the famous Ravel pantomime troupe, is dead.

—Governor Leslie is the Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath school at Frankfort, Ky.

—Cordelia Howard, the original Eva of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is still in the flesh, and is a wife and mother.

—William A. Peabody, the defaulting Post Office clerk in Boston, has been sentenced to three years in Dedham Jail.

—Queen Victoria prefers the title of "Madame," or even "Ma'am," to that of "Your Majesty," in private life.

—Major Byron H. Kilbourne, of Waukesha County, only surviving son of the founder of Milwaukee, has been nominated for the Wisconsin Legislature.

—John D. Noyes, Town Clerk of Stonington, Ct., for forty-one years, died Saturday morning, aged 86 years.

—Harvey Howes, who represents West Haven in the Vermont Legislature, was the only member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870 who voted for woman-suffrage.

—The Rev. George B. Gow, of the Main Street Baptist Society, in Worcester, Mass., has resigned his pastorate to take charge of the endowment fund that it is proposed to raise for the Worcester Academy.

—Bishop Nicholas Grundvig, eminent as theologian and poet, recently died in Denmark. He fired the Danish heart with battle-hymns during the first Schleswig-Holstein war.

—Dr. Albert Reynolds, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Flatbush, N. Y., and later of Clinton, Iowa, has been appointed Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Independence, Iowa.

—Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, formerly a Dartmouth Professor, who has been elected President of the Ohio Agricultural College, will not actively enter upon his duties until next spring, when the Senatorial term expires. The Senator stumped Ohio for Governor Hayes, and now gets his pay. The remainder of the faculty will be elected in January.

—Lewis Smith, colored, took out his first papers of naturalization at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday. He was born a slave in Virginia, escaped to Canada, became a British subject, and now proposes to abjure British allegiance.

—J. N. Ingham, the first Sheriff of Jersey County, Ill., 1839-40, gave a grand dinner at his residence in Jerseyville, last week, and had among his guests his successors in office, viz: P. Sullivan, Jonathan Plowman, Murray Cheney, J. M. Hurd, Benjamin Wedding, C. H. Bowman, W. H. Cummings, Thomas J. Selby, Henry Bell, and Stephen H. Bowman.

—Robert Rae, Esq., of Chicago, and one of the wealthy summer residents of Newport, R. I., was thrown from his carriage, last Wednesday afternoon, by a runaway horse. He was picked up insensible, and upon investigation, it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of both legs. He was to have left Newport on Thursday for his home.

—At Troy, O., last Wednesday night, one of the O'Conor sporting men in a free, jollification evening, Sam McKee, made some bitter personal allusions to John W. Morris, State Senator, and had no sooner left the room than Senator Morris attacked him with a heavy hickory cane, with which he dealt blows thick and fast. McKee retreated into Holden's drug store near by, closely followed by Morris, who fired two shots of a revolver at him, but without effect. Morris was finally taken away by his friends, but was subsequently arrested on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

—The relatives of the Prussian Lieutenant Von Haffsen, who eloped with the two young girls (sisters) from Berlin, and who is now said to be with them at Salt Lake City, have published a card, in which they assert that he is insane on the subject of free-love, and that he has been enabled by the pernicious teachings of a Mormon missionary.

—A writer in the Troy (N. Y.) *Times* argues against men changing their daily occupations and habits late in life, as likely to shorten their existence. He cites Thomas H. Falle, Philip Dater, and Charles Denison, three wealthy merchants who retired to rural life and soon died, and Senator Morgan, Moses Taylor, Shepard Knapp, Chalon Stewart, and others well advanced in life but still active in it, as illustrations of his theory.

—It is stated that Lady Herbert, of Lea, will shortly visit this country to promote some Roman Catholic object. Lady Herbert is the widow of the gentleman so much better known by his name of Sidney Herbert than by the title he bore for a very brief period. Shortly after his lamented death, Lady H. and his widow avowed her conversion to the Romish faith, for which she has since proved herself an ardent adherent.

THE FASHIONS.

The Fall Openings---Promenade Suits---The New Poplins---Silks---Artificial Flowers.

The Latest Novelties in Furs, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Etc.

If our old fashionable places of trade have not come back to us, we have better ones, and among the most admired features of our New Chicago will be, in a time to come, our elegant stores, now rapidly falling into line. The fall openings of the past week have shown that our merchants are ready with elegant stocks for the fall trade, and a review of some of the novelties offered will interest our Sunday readers.

STREET COSTUMES.

For the promenade we have some of the most beautiful goods on sale at the dry goods counters ever brought to the West, and they are nearly all imported direct from Paris, where business is resumed with all its old vigor and nicety of detail. The gloves all match the dresses, the ribbons match the gloves, and the flowers match them all. The colors are quite new, or old ones modified. There are several new shades of brown,—cinnamon brown, chocolate brown, cigar, chestnut, mahogany, *café*, *café au lait*,—paler than former ones, and the whole army of blues, among which are the Manique and the lovely peacock blue,—a shade that has the heaven above and the waters beneath the earth in it,—a lustrous sea-green and sky-blue combined, with a dash of opal light over it all. Then there is the *sedi* and the *reseda*, and all the greens, of which sage-green is the leading fashion for dress and hat, in two shades. Toad's-back is only a new name for London smoke, another color that is intensely the rage. No bright color will be permissable in a toilette that is strictly *en regle*.

THE MATERIAL USED

will be all the different serges, satteens, rep goods, and rich, heavy silks. The new colors are not yet displayed in cheap goods, so if we wear them at all we must have a rich fabric. I must except, however, the striped poplins. They are really cheap, being only 65 cents a yard, and they come in the new colors with a raised, satin stripe. Of course, they will not wear like all-wool goods, but they make up nicely for a season. Cashmeres in sage-green and *reseda* will be much worn, trimmed with jet braid and jet lace; the latter fabric comes in color to suit. It follows the pattern of guipure laces, of which it is a coarse worsted imitation. It ranges in price from 80 cents to $1, and is made of worsted thread supposed to have come out of the jet's hair. It is much thicker and heavier than guipure.

THE BROCADED POPLINS

are leading goods and are designed for an upper garment, tunic, or polonaise, with plain skirt to match. They are usually made of the plain part of the brocade. The pattern is large sprays of flowers on a plain ground. These brocaded flowers or vines have a particularly soft, flossy look which gives a very rich appearance to the goods, which run in width from 42 to 52 inches. Plates are given with each dress sold which show exactly how the garment is made.

THE NEW SILKS

for evening wear are all in those broadest patterns, or else are moire antique,—a fashion which will obtain in ribbons as well. The colors are magnificent. Cream, blush-rose, peach, bronze-yellow, and Bly, overlaid with clusters of pearl beads, are the favorites. These rich fabrics are not cut up into the multitudinous flowers and ruffles of the promenade suit, but are cut with long sweeping trains, and are trimmed with light velvets and lace appliques. On a tour of inspection, I found at Madame Stoughton's a closet full of such dresses, worth from $500 to $1,000 each. They were for a bridal trousseau, and will first be aired in Europe, with the single exception of the wedding dress (traveling dress of course), which is a superb white watered silk, trimmed with folds of dead-white satin and falls of point lace. The waist is made with points in front and back; the skirt with a court train. Thirty-five flounces long, finished with a heavy cotton crinoline, and faced with silk; the entire waist lined with white silk, the lace forming a berthe, caught up with orange blossoms back and front. A flounce of the point ground the court train. The veil was of Brussels net, edged with D'Alencon lace.

THE TRAVELLING DRESS

was of sage-green silk, in two shades, and of marvellous richness. The flounces were fixed with the second shade of the silk, edged with a full of velvet in the first shade. The back breadths were trimmed with alternate flounces, graduated in width. At the side four narrow flounces were put on lengthwise; the wider ones in front to meet the short, open overskirt, with each falling at the side. The sash ruffled in three rows with velvet pocket near the end, the lappel of which had a very heavy fall of jet fringe. The waist a postillion, very short points, faced with velvet; velvet trimmed with the jet fringe. A sailor bonnet in the two shades of silk and velvet, was made in folds and pipings; one long feather, half ostrich, with a tip of soft, green, fluffy feathers, and a spray of velvet and satin pansies with an end of lace, formed the trimming.

BONNETS,—OR HATS,

if you please, since simply putting on strings makes the distinction, are very pleasing to the eye this season. They are medium size, and are worn on the back of the head, instead of being jammed down over the face, as hitherto. The Lucks is one of the leading shapes; it is a round-eared bonnet, with facing front. The crown is trimmed with feathers and loops of ribbons. The one I noticed particularly was in *reseda* velvet; the front was a loose bow plaiting of velvet, turned back from the face and standing up at the edge to show a lighter silk lining. A cluster of bronze wheat-ears and velvet pansies were on one side; two feathers fall over the crown with long loops of ribbon. The only ornament on the inside of the brim when it was turned back from the face was a humming-bird's breast—a minute bunch of glossy green feathers in a little patch as big as a dime.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

have all come out in the new colors, in defiance of nature. Waxen camellias, with bronzed leaves, one large white bud and one smaller green; clusters from the centre of the camellias rises a white, feathery spray, composed of single fibres of ostrich, each one tipped with a water crystal. A wine-colored velvet lily was formed of six leaves of velvet. Bunches of roses with yellow satin tinted with fine yellow fibres nestling around a bronze centre. The leaves were pale and bright green and bronze. This single Parisian flower was $6. A magnificent tropical, with every possible blending green leaves veined with all the vivid colors, and tinted with a beautiful autumn sunset hue. Bronzed wheat, bronzed leaves, roses, and flowers of all descriptions, are the new features.

THE WINTER HABILIMENTS—FURS.

The Dolman, a fall wrap with very wide sleeves, formed by a section of the armpiece, is to be much worn in velvet, but the polonaise will not go out this season, as it is too useful and becoming a garment to be replaced with so easily. In the place of satin, moire will be used for vests and trimmings; so will bands of feather trimming and fur. Mink and sable will be largely used for cloaks. The elegant seal-skin cloaks worn last winter have been improved upon for the coming season. The skin is cut to fit the form, and the jacket is made around the neck like a man's coat, to wear open or close buttoned, with a rolling collar. Some of the "nobbiest" will be trimmed with narrow bands of sable fur. The cap and box will be worn with them. Mink jackets will be a novelty, and a decided improvement on the long cape. They will be cut either sailor or tight-fitting, scalloped at the edges, or plaid, with a half-flowing coat-sleeve, and slashed at the waist. There will be a splendid lot of Maine mink manufactured into furs, either in cape, muff, or scarf, and boa and cape. There will be all kinds of shaggy cloth, Astrachan, and tufted goods worn for cloaks, with velvet collars and cuffs.

HOUSEKEEPING.

The Saratoga scarf is a square, or half-square, of fringed silk worn around the neck. It should be pinned down to the dress in the back with a deep plait, and the ends crossed in front and fastened with a brooch.

Gloves are growing longer and longer. They are now six buttoned, and are still creeping up to the elbow. The new tints are peach, cameo, ligne white,

BOOKS.

"Brook Farm," Mass., the scene of a celebrated social-ist experiment, has been converted into a Lutheran home for children.

—Water-fowl make their appearance rather slowly this season, the pleasant fall, so far, keeping them in the North.

—In Daviess County, Ill., has raised an enormous tobacco crop the present season, and now the farmers are bothered to find places to hang it up and cure it properly.

—It is rumored that the St. Paul Road has under contemplation the removal of their machine shops, in the Fourth Ward, up the Menomonee Valley to the neighborhood of the stock yards, and the erection of a Union Depot on the ground now occupied by the shops in question.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The first attempt ever made to interest China in the Government stocks of foreign nations was made in the case of the new French loan. The native capitalists of Shanghai were favorable to the loan, but the actual reception it met with in China has yet to be ascertained.

—So great is the rise in prices in British manufactures that, recently, large orders for iron for marine purposes, which reached London from the Italian Government, were withdrawn on account of the terms demanded, and transferred to France, where they were promptly placed.

—Minneapolis, Minn., proposes a narrow gauge railroad by way of Farmington, Cannon Falls, and Rochester, to the South State line at some point in Mower County, where the projectors hope to make a direct communication with McGregor, and possibly Chicago.

—The passport system of Prussia is to be enforced against all citizens of France entering German territory on and after the 1st day of November next. The operation of this antiquated quarantine against free travel will do much to isolate the people of Alsace and Lorraine from communion with their relatives and friends in the Republic.

—Thousands of acres of land in Michigan are covered with a growth of sweet fern, which has hitherto been supposed to be worthless, but it has been found that for making purposes it is unsurpassed, and that it yields 40 per cent extract, while hemlock yields but 14 per cent. It promises to be very valuable.

—A young Bostonian attended a sociable with a fair damsel of the working class, and when about to return home found his "tile" gone. He took (according to custom) the first hat left, and remarked to his fair friend that "he guessed he'd get the best of that swap." He was a little surprised when the young lady's father called upon him next day and claimed the swapped "tile" as his own.

—They utilize the students of the scientific schools at Dartmouth College in laying out railroads. The senior class of that department ran the first railroad line from Hanover to Lebanon. Some of the Dartmouth boys were also taken out by Professor Quimby during the summer on his government surveys, thereby having the opportunity of a practical application of their mathematical knowledge.

—The boys who sell cigars on the cars will have to look out for the new instructions from Washington. It has been decided that cigars must be put up from properly stamped packages under a special tax to be kept as dealers. The sales must also be made exclusively in the smoking car, and the tax receipts must state the route over which the dealer travels and the number of the car.

—One mark of the change of California from a speculative to an industrial State may be found in the character of the State fair, which, this year for the first time, exempts farmers' products. The award does not constitute the sole attraction, but took its place beside the Durhams and long-wools. A farmers' club was organized and measures taken to make the fairs a more thorough exhibition of the resources and industry of the State. A consolidation of the power of the agricultural interest into a potential force, might have some effect to render more manageable the railroad monopoly that has grown every month of wheat so severely in that State.

—Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol extension, has made a report to the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, relative to the enlargement of the hall of the House of Representatives, as contemplated by a resolution adopted by that body June, 1, 1872, in which he says such enlargement is impracticable, owing to the shortness of the time during which it must be done. After giving his reasons he says: "It should be borne in mind that the more the hall is extended the more difficult it will be for a speaker to be heard from a back seat. I am clearly of opinion that the most satisfactory way to get the increased accommodations and the best expensive, is to let the hall remain at its present dimensions, and to obtain new desks of smaller size, which might be arranged on the floor in a manner to save considerable space."

—Daniel Drew is said to be worth $40,000,000. One of the most successful speculators in Wall street of late is Henry J. Smith, reported to have cleared $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 in the last twenty months. Jay Gould has added $2,000,000 to his capital since the *sang d'etat* in Erie, and ten or twelve other bold operators may be named who have bulled and beared and gotten up corners until they have augmented their fortunes in a single year by $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 apiece.

—A word now about ex-Father Hyacinthe Loyson. I noticed at St. Cloud his portrait was included in those heaps of photographs, costing one sous the *cayte*. See what a fall is there, my countrymen. It is joked abroad that two hundred priests are ready to follow M. Loyson's example. But where to find the widows —with seventy-five thousand dollars, be it understood —to represent their poverty. Ah! St. Anthony was never subjected to such a temptation.—*Paris Letter.*

—The Chase family met in Boston, last Wednesday, to devise means to establish their heirship to a large property which is said to have fallen to them in England. The amount of the property was stated at about $20,000,000, and was said to belong to Colonel Francis Townley, who was executed for treason in 1745. The property was in litigation for 101 years, when it is said that the English Court established the innocence and wrongful title to property for the two brothers. One was in England, and rumor traces out the other three, as persons who came to this country in 1629, Aquila, who settled at Newbury, Thomas, who settled in Rhode Island, and William, who settled in Yarmouth.

—A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who lately called on Senator "Parson" Brownlow, says he found him at his home, in Knoxville, lying prostrate on a lounge, while at his feet on his daughter, the ministering angel of the household—as patient, perfect girl of about 20 years. The Parson was in his shirt-sleeves, propped up by a pillow, his hands and arms shaking violently, as if urged by some invisible electric battery. The volume of his once powerful voice was reduced to the merest whisper, so low that his visitor had to stoop to his pillow to hear him; but over his sightless eyes no palsy or paralysis had come, and through his eyes it flashed, at intervals, glances of the same old fire that made his foes tremble in the days gone by.

—The "Fanny Jordan" hoax will be remembered by many people. It was the work of A. M. Griswold, otherwise known as the "Fat Contributor," according to Dean Pitch, and it has a sequel scarcely less entertaining than the original story. "When the hero was dying out," said Colonel Pitch, in a letter to the Washington Capital, "Gris" conceived the other brilliant idea of interviewing Fanny at Newport, Rhode Island, where he learned the fact that she had fled from her miserable home. He gave from her own lips what purported to be a history of her eventful career, and, among other absurdities, the confirmed scamp read her abroad under the care of Mrs. Partington, but had a row against the steamer, and the fun of it was that Haskins, knowing it to be a hoax, did not read the last installments, and never knew what the entire public had been wondering over until it had died out, that his name was connected with the imaginary Fanny in the most scandalous manner. His first impulse was to write a hole through somebody. His second and wiser resolve was to let the creature take die, which it did."

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POLITICAL.

Exposition of Mr. Greeley's Views on the October Elections.

The Administration Alarmed Over the South Carolina Bolt.

What Alexander K. McClure Says of the Election in Pennsylvania.

Movement to Secure for New York an Honest and Capable Legislature.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Mr. Alexander McClure's statement as to the result of the Pennsylvania election is that, while 30,000 Democrats refused to vote in the State, 80,000 illegal votes were cast for Hartranft in Philadelphia. The first ward returns, he says, gave Hartranft 26,000 majority. Two hours later, alarmed at their own work, they reduced the majorities below 16,000, and sent them on as revised returns. In no ward in Philadelphia did Hartranft honestly run ahead of his ticket. I had hourly returns from many wards of the city, and he was almost uniformly behind—never ahead. Mr. English, a Federal office-holder, and the most expert election artificmechian in the city, was President of the Election Board, with Lane as Secretary. The returns were read off and papers signed before the figures were footed up.

Governor Parker and Attorney General Gilchrist, of New Jersey, are to take the stump at once in behalf of the Liberal candidates. Administration money is now pouring into New Jersey, and the Straight-out Democrats are showing sympathetic activity. The Grant programme now is to confine their grasshacks to Hudson, New York, and New Jersey. They think a sufficient number of Straight-outs can be bought to insure Indiana and New Jersey, and, by the Tweed and O'Brien alliance, New York also.

The Times says: "When a reverse has been encountered, soldiers sometimes begin firing into their own ranks; but we have never heard of a reverse were that was received. We know there is over the Presidential election, that we can carry it. The forces in the field are amply sufficient to win a victory. That the Liberal party is to-day now to rule the country in the near future as was the coalition called the Republican party, after and in spite of its great defeat in 1856, we take as one of the palpable facts of the situation; but it was in the struggles of this great advance, and conquered with the first National struggle of the party it is to succeed,—that ideas an impregnable oasis of 123 Southern voted on which to start, with majorities at the late elections large enough, of those to bring victory within its grasp. The campaign for the next three weeks can be so ordered as to put those latter States beyond doubt.

FRED. DOUGLASS AS A PARTISAN—THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Fred. Douglass, whose paper Douglass's Monthly is conducted on narrow partisan principles, in this week's issue is guilty of a piece of meanness which she will probably live long enough to regret. It seems that a colored man, named Matthews, residing in Leavenworth, has had the temerity to be a supporter of Greeley, for which offense he has several times been severely excoriated in Douglass' editorials. Last week, Matthews wrote a defence of his political course, which was much more forcible than grammatical, and which, among other facts, added some doubtful spelling. Douglass avenges himself, this week, by publishing the letter as nearly verbatim as possible, and then indicating its violation of syntax and orthography. The effrontery of support Grant are so highly cultured that it is expected to make a deep and lasting impression.

The Administration hope of carrying Kentucky in November has not been abandoned. Secretary Richardson of Internal Revenue will turn his bureau over to his subordinates on Monday next, and start for Bowling Green, to render his important services in the Republican mass meeting, which occurs there next week.

Considerable interest is felt here in Administration circles with regard to the State election which takes in South Carolina on Wednesday next. The regular Democratic ticket in the field, that party acting with one wing of the Republican party against the regular wing candidate, Moses. The fight has assumed such a shape, and the bolters have gone into such dimensions, that the future of the Republican organization in that State is regarded as in great peril. It is generally conceded that Moses will be elected, but by such a reduced majority as not to save the State to Grant in November, except by a reasonable count. The nominations of the bolters, as the anti-Moses men are called, include Congressmen as well as the several officers of the State ticket.

MR. GREELEY ON THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Mr. Greeley's views on the October elections have been freely expressed by those who have had him since his return from Saltillo. The *Tribune* reporter he said:

"Our people are not likely to get frightened by the October results. We intend to do our part in the end. I think we can succeed. Grant's prospects are not as the South, and I think the North will give us the vote. Undoubtedly there were frauds perpetrated in Philadelphia and elsewhere sufficient to affect the result, while the Democratic wards that effect the white American scheme of self-government more disastrously than they can effect more particularly, and I believe the principle of the Democratic party is not dead enough to be buried with hands of our people that only similar fraud can insure the success of the other side in November.

It must be remembered that frauds cannot be difficult to rectify over 37 States over three. I feared that Pennsylvania, however, would be all cheated out of the Democratic majorities there, more than I do for. The Democrats our friends were well organized in Pennsylvania, and the Democratic party is not likely to lose one speech in Pennsylvania I strongly urge organization, and establish the test of it."

"We now make my news worth this extension."

"I do not know," responded the Liberal chief, "as I will visit a number of agricultural fairs, and if our friends visit my services are needed in the field I will not refuse to go."

The *Herald* reporter Mr. Greeley remarked that he saw no reason for any despondency, and was as firm as ever in his belief that the Liberals would triumph in November. The result in Pennsylvania and Ohio was no real criterion, and should these States go the same way in November, the Liberals still had good cause to hope for success. His impression was that the Southern States would, with, probably, one exception, would give Liberal majorities. Their Electoral vote, together with what would be added by New York and other Northern States, were sufficient to insure victory. He was certain, from what he had seen of the Tuesday's election, that the defeat in Pennsylvania and Ohio had invigorated Liberals throughout the country, and incited them to enter into the campaign with greater energy.

Last evening Mr. Greeley, accompanied by his two daughters, attended the Robenstein concert at steinway Hall. His visit was unexpected, and not until he had reached the centre of the hall, in the middle aisle, was he recognized. Before he reached his seat, which was in the *front row*, he was loudly applauded. Nearly every person in the building rose and for some minutes cheering and handkerchief waving were indulged in. This appeared to surprise Mr. Greeley very much, and, rising from his seat, he bowed to the enthusiastic audience. At the close of the performance the stage was literally mobbed by people anxious to get a good look at him. While passing from the hall he was stopped by a number of his friends, who shook his hand warmly. The street and sidewalks were also filled with people who, as soon as he appeared, cheered him lustily.

To-day he delivered an agricultural address at Pleasantville, N. Y., near Chappaqua.

NEW YORK PAPERS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—*The Sun* says, in to-morrow's issue: "The case stands, after the October elections, precisely as it stood before. The people know General Grant, also the facts respecting the party that supports him. Once it was a great and honored party, of noble aims and patriotic impulses; now it is represented by Simon Cameron, John F. Hartranft, and Oakes Ames. The people also know that Greeley's record speeches have revealed his genius in a new aspect, and they feel that he is a greater man than they had supposed. The party which supports Greeley is essentially a new party. In this new party the whole of the Democratic organization does not appear to be included, and this is what renders its success uncertain. If the whole of the Democracy had gone shrieking into this new combination, its numbers and those of the Liberals would have assuredly formed the great majority of the whole people. As it is, unluckily, there is a considerable proportion of the Democratic party unwilling to adopt the new platform or to support its candidates. These Straight-out Democrats are not many, but they are enough to elect Grant, either by directly voting for him, or by refusing to vote at all. The only doubt is, whether, after all, when it comes to the pinch, they will prefer Grant to Greeley. The decision is with them, and if Grant is elected, it will be by Democratic support."

Of the Democratic nomination of Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor, the *Sun* says: "Mr. Lawrence is a lawyer of respectable talents and character. He has always been a Democrat, and is well known as such throughout the city. He belongs to the Reform wing of the party. If elected, he would make an upright Mayor."

Wilkes' Spirit remarks, concerning the October elections: "Money, unworthy influences, and the corrupt use of official patronage will enable the Government to turn the scale in closely balanced districts, but there will always remain enough of honest purpose in the body of the country, if it be rightly stirred, to carry the day, to rescue it from fraud. For the revival we must now look to the Democracy, and not to the Liberal Republicans. Fear has done more than could have been expected of them. It will not do for sullen Democrats to say that Greeley should not have been forced upon them as a candidate, for it is clear that Greeley has not more deeply wounded Republican faith than could have any other candidate."

LOCAL NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An address has been issued by Charles O'Conor, in conjunction with James Emott, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Joseph H. Choate, to the electors of the State on the subject of obtaining good men for the Assembly. These gentlemen, in addition to Wm. M. Evarts, were last fall selected as aids in the prosecutions against the ring. After alluding to the failure of the last Assembly in accomplishing anything in the interest of reform, and urging as a cause for not electing any candidate the fact of his membership in the last Legislature, the address urges the election of good men, irrespective of party, for these offices. Unless strenuous efforts are made, it is feared that the late city speculators may succeed in their plans for securing a venal Assembly. The services of these gentlemen are offered in making observations upon the fitness of candidates without party bias or personal favor. Where, as in the case of the present candidates for Governor, the gentlemen are morally unexceptionable, they say they will make no recommendation.

The Workingmen's Central Union last night nominated James O'Brien for Mayor, and the balance of the county ticket.

All the Tammany Convention yesterday: Wm. Butler Duncan formally withdrew from the race for the Mayoralty; also, Wm. H. Wickham. Lawrence, who was nominated unanimously, was formerly the legal adviser to the Comptroller of Streets, and was recently indorsed by that body for a Judgeship.

The Tammany Conference Nominating Committee met a short session to-day, and adjourned on Tuesday evening. It considered the question as to how many representatives should be given on the ticket to the Liberals. It is understood they will be given three nominations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—Complete official returns from Cuyahoga County give Wilson's majority 3,803, and Parsons, for County Treasurer, 3,734.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Hon Perry was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Congressional District to-day.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 12.—The Gentiles held an immense meeting to-night to celebrate the Administration victories in the October elections. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bates, Crooby, Judge Haydon, Bemford, Strickland, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The official vote of the State, except twelve counties, and those estimated, shows a majority for Hartranft of 35,734.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The Liberals and Democrats of the First District of the city have nominated Colonel Wm. G. Gravenor for Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the Convention of the Reform Democracy, to-night, at which some 2,300 delegates were present, at Apollo Hall, James O'Brien was unanimously nominated for Mayor.

NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the beginning of the past week money was stringent, but during the closing days there was considerable business on call below 7 per cent, and on one day the rate was run down to 1 per cent. Business paper has been discounted with a little more freedom, and rates have slightly declined, but the discount market has not experienced any material relief as the month of fog call loans.

The bank statement is favorable, and represents in part the operations of the Treasury on Monday last. Of $5,000,000 gold sold on that day, about $3,000,000 was taken up on Tuesday, and $2,500,000 on Wednesday; while of the $5,000,000 bonds purchased, only $4,000,000 had been delivered up to the close of business on Friday, when the bank statement is made up. These facts will explain the apparent discrepancy in bank figures. The statement shows that the banks have decreased their loans $1,412,000, while the specie has increased $2,562,900, the circulation $152,700, the due deposits $3,859,100, and the legal tenders $3,813,700.

The gain in deposits is not large, but this may be due to a movement of currency to the West and South. The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced during the week from 5 to 6 per cent, which had an unsettled influence for a short time here. It may be said that Bismarck now holds the key to the financial situation of the world. He can stop gold immediately from Germany and make matters work smoothly, or he can draw gold quickly and convulse London,—the effect of which would be felt universally. The movements of the German Government and of the Directors of the Bank of England, will be watched closely here, in consequence of the large outstanding contracts in borrowed exchange. The ease in money and cash gold, and the decline in gold, in connection with the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, have caused a sharp advance in the rates of foreign exchange, sixty-day bills rising from 106¾ to 108⅞; sight from 108⅞ to 110¾. These figures represent a change from specie importing to specie shipping points in one week—an event which occurs only about once in a lifetime.

The gold market declined from 113¾ to 112⅝, and afterward rallied to 113¾, with a late reaction to 112⅝.

On the Stock Exchange speculation has been buoyant, with an advance in prices ranging from ⅛ to 9 per cent. The greatest improvement of the week was in Pacific Mail, which advanced 9 per cent. The highest prices of the week were generally made during the day. Money on call declined from 6¾ to 1 per cent per annum. Foreign exchange advanced from the spasmodic importing to the specie exporting point, declined and advanced about 1 per cent. Stocks rose as much as 9 per cent in one case, and nearly all the bears on the Stock Exchange turned bulls, and the bulls in the Gold Room turned bears. It is seldom so many important events are crowded into the space of one week.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise, including dry goods, $8,606,985; produce exports, $6,226,787, and specie exports, $187,772. The total merchandise imports from January were $340,927,276, against $269,940,917 last year. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 were $147,880,976, against $185,267,301 last year. The total exports of specie since Jan. 1 were $68,223,677, against $61,321,238 last year.

CLOSING RATES.

To-day the stock market was strong and advanced, but, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Rock Island, business generally was very moderate. Pacific Mail advanced from 38 to 83¾, and Rock Island from 109¾ to 110¾. The dealings in these two stocks absorbed speculative interest to a considerable extent. Union Pacific advanced from 29¾ to 30¾, and was more active than for some time past. Western Union ranged from 73¾ to 74¾; Lake Shore, from 89¾ to 90¾; North-west common fluctuated between 72¾ and 72¾; Wabash was quiet, at 70¼ to 70¾; Erie was dull, at 49¾ to 49¾; Ohio & Mississippi was active, and fluctuations slight, the two extremes being between 45¾ and 47¾. Changes in other shares were unimportant. At the close the market was firm.

Money was easy during the morning, at 6 to 7 per cent, and declined to 3@4 in the afternoon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady at 108¾ for sixty days, and 110¾ for sight.

GOLD

was dull and steady at 112⅛@112¾ throughout.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99¼@99¾; Union Pacific firsts, 88¾@88¾; land grants, 76¼@76¾; incomes, 79¼@80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet. Low grades steadier; medium extras plenty and heavy. Family grades strong and fairly active. Good superfine and choice No. 2 scarce and firm. At the close the market was fairly active for low grades and choice family. Medium brands plenty and dull. Wheat strong; assortment poor of winter; good spring wanted at extreme prices, chiefly for export. Choice amber and white winter very scarce. The market closes steady but quiet. The supply of good spring is limited and in fair demand; winter strong.

PROVISIONS.

The pork market is a shade stronger; demand light for future delivery. Sales of 200 barrels mess for October at $14.80. Cutmeats weaker; supply fair. Bacon less plenty and firm. Lard firm, but dull; demand chiefly for city trade.

(To the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Tribune* publishes letters of Attorney General Francis C. Barlow and Matthew Hale, a lawyer, showing the receipt by Barlow of $10,000 for Daniel Sickles, as a private fund for prosecuting the old Erie ring, and that Henry Smith, of Albany, who was Speaker of the Assembly, received $1,500 as a payment in the nature of a rebating fee.

DIED FROM REVOLVER.

Aniela Kleiber died to-day from inattention and neglect in the Immigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island, of which she was an inmate.

DISMANTLED.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, was remanded to jail to-day, in default of bail, on indictment against him for alleged complicity in the First National Bank robbery.

NEARLY A MURDER.

Anton Reder, a German emigrant, in an encounter, to-day, with a noted thief named James Martin, alias Mike Connolly, who had previously robbed him, was seriously stabbed and otherwise maltreated. It is thought he will die.

FUNERAL OF FANNIE FERN

took place to-day, and, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, was very private. After a short service the remains were conveyed to Boston for interment.

TICKET SPECULATORS VICTIMIZED.

The speculators in opera tickets last night, to witness the performance of Lucca, were victimized, large numbers of tickets being offered on the streets at much less than half price, with a ready sale.

Embezzlement of Funds—Cotton Trade Banquet—Double Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Captain James Kerr was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling some $6,000 belonging to Captain Wm. J. Kountz, a well-known steamboat owner. Kerr has been employed by Kountz for a number of years, and is said to have appropriated this money while acting as clerk on the steamer John P. Cook.

The St. Louis Cotton Association gave its annual banquet to the cotton trade and cotton planters at the St. Louis Fair, at Exposition Hall, last night. About a thousand persons, representing the cotton interest of the South and commercial interests of St. Louis and the West were present. Speeches were made by several Southerners and a number of St. Louisians, and the entertainment was kept up till a late hour. The sweepstake premium of $1,000 for the best bale of long or short staple cotton was awarded to J. G. Yelser, of Port Edwards, Miss.

On Thursday evening, after the fair closed, a drunken man, named David Ring, got into an altercation with George Fortin, keeper of one of the booths on the fair grounds, during which Ring stabbed Fortin in the abdomen, inflicting a wound eight inches long, exposing the intestines. Another man, named Peter Boyle, was also stabbed in the left breast; whether by Ring is not known. Both men died this morning. Ring was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General Francis Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, returned here to-day. He has formally accepted the Professorship tendered him in Yale College, and will resign his position in about two weeks.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

General John Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, has just returned from New York, where he officially visited General Van Buren, the American Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. Important steps have been taken to have the American system of education fully represented, with its schools, colleges, text books, etc. General Van Buren stated that every letter that he has received from Baron Schwartz, who has been designated by the Austrian Government to take complete charge of all the arrangements had in reference to education in America, contained a desire that it should be fully represented, as the need of an improved system is greatly felt in that Empire.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The annual reports of the Heads of the Bureaus in the Post Office Department are now being made up, and are to be ready for presentation to the Postmaster General in a few weeks. No one branch of the business of the department has increased more in proportion, or is more noticeable, than local postage. In all the cities where the free delivery or letter carrier system is in operation, the local postage has nearly doubled.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The bureau in the Treasury of the United States is now closed for business, to-day, were as follows: Currency, $5,118,741.16; coin, $76,891,492.16, including $24,894,200 in coin certificates. Special deposit of legal tender for redemption of certificates of deposit, $19,970,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Bank of New Lexington, Ohio, with a capital of $50,000, and the First National Bank of Lebanon, Ind., with a capital of $100,000, were authorized to-day to commence business.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

Bids were opened at the Quartermaster General's office to-day for furnishing head-stones for soldiers' graves.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Department of State will be closed on Monday, the day of the funeral of Hon. Edward Everett, by order of Secretary of State. Orders similar to the above apply to other departments, which are all dressed with mourning.

MISSOURI.

Close of the St. Louis Fair—Disgraceful Scenes at a Banquet—Statements by Cotton-Growers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The fair closed to-day. Financially it was not a success. The receipts for the nine days, this year, foot up $61,000, as compared with over $68,000 in 1871 for a period of six days. The nine-day system will not be adopted another season. The management of the grounds has been really excellent—thanks to President Barrett and Secretary Kalb. Unfortunately, a murder was committed on the fair grounds, a brawl—about the only riot during the fair,—one man having his bowels ripped up with a knife, dying to-day.

The banquet last night turned out shabby. Splendid tables for 1,500 guests were provided, but the remaining guests, numbering 1,500, had to scramble for food. The utmost disorder prevailed. A crowd of outsiders broke in and stole wine, assaulted Hon. Geo. Bain, pulled Hon. Dan. Dyer's hair terribly. The crowd got drunk and made secession speeches, skrewed oaths at the top of their voices, and made a generally disgraceful exhibition of themselves. The disgraceful scenes are severely condemn the citizens, without any distinction in the city.

Tour correspondent has interviewed cotton-growers from all sections of the State. The crop prospects vary, summarized briefly: Tennessee reported an average crop compared with last year, probably a slight improvement. Missis ippi seemed to have some what difficulty in getting pickers, but will turn out an excess over last year in anticipation. Texas will raise, in the northern portion, about three-fifths of the usual crop, and, in the southern division, say three-quarters, or from seventy-eighty per cent of an average crop, with one-eighth increase of acreage. Louisiana reported about the same as last year. In Arkansas there had been some 12 to 15 per cent increase of acreage on account of immigration. In Alabama the crop was greatly damaged by the flood in the central portion of the State. In the northern part it was seriously affected by the drouth. There has been no enlargement of acreage, and the falling off will yield will be one-fourth. Georgia reports about a two-thirds crop. The injury from caterpillars in the central portion of the State was quite serious, while the northern part suffered badly from worms of every form. Eastern Georgia, Missouri only producing cotton in the southwest, and just beginning to learn the proper treatment of its culture, the average is small. Reports brought from the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory reports last year's crops as the first practical results since the war. The usual yield is one bale to the acre, but planters are now making 1,000 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Corn is an average, but the yield is about the same as last year.

KENTUCKY.

The Calamity at Louisville—Man Beaten to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—The excitement about the fearful accident from the fall of a building, last night, continues to-day. There is a strong determination on this part of the people in the neighborhood, in the absence of a strict account for the deaths of five persons. The reported death of the three boys taken out of the ruins is incorrect. It is thought, however, that two will die. Coroner Speculing was promptly instituted in the City Court, to-day. A rule was issued against the owners of the property, ordering them to show cause why the buildings should not be torn down. Warren Nolte, a boy, son of Henry Nolte, who, with his wife and two children, was killed by the accident, was issued this afternoon against John Andrewartha, architect; John Hehl, contractor; and Nolte, owner of the building. Bonds in $5,000 each warrants were placed in the hands of Detectives Cane and Needy, who arrested Andrewartha and Hehl, who were admitted to bail in $5,000 each. It is reported that Sullivan has fled from the city. The walls of the ruin in the building was of wretched quality, being little better than wet sand. The building was being erected for A. Robinson and Charles T. Petite, Trustees of the estate of W. F. Petite, deceased. Hehl had a contract with them, in which he assumed the responsibility for all accidents or damage during erection. The rear portions of four houses were crushed by the falling walls, two on each side. In the second house on the west the family made a very narrow escape from the fate of the Noltes. The Coroner's inquest adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow, so as to give time to get reliable evidence as to the cause of the accident. The victims will be buried to-morrow. It is reported that Nolte had an insurance of $5,000 on his life. The damage to property altogether will amount to nearly $50,000. The appearance of the mangled remains was sickening. All had their heads crushed in and fearfully gashed, bruised, and disfigured, and many bones broken. The little girl had an ugly hole in the breast, made by a jagged piece of timber. The faces of all but the baby were crushed out of resemblance to human features. The tragedy has created a deep impression throughout the community, and will probably result in the organization of a system of building inspection.

A shocking murder was perpetrated in Oldham County, on Wednesday, a man named Melvin being beaten to death by another named Yarder. The two were desperate characters, and on the night of the murder were drinking together. Yarder was arrested.

IOWA.

United States Courts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—The United States Circuit Court for this district convenes in this city on Monday. Five hundred cases are docketed, twenty-three being criminal, as follows: Robbing mail, 10; counterfeiting, 6; murder, 1; violating revenue law, 6. Among the important civil cases are suits of the Republic Insurance Company against one hundred and thirty-four Iowa stockholders, many of them from Des Moines. Besides these, there are a large number of cases against various Boards of Supervisors in different Iowa counties. The United States District Court assembles the same day, with full docket.

Post Office Robbed—McGregor Narrow Gauge Road—Train Load of Ties.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 12.—The Elkader (Clay County) Post Office was burglarized on Thursday night, the thief effecting an entrance by cutting out a pane of glass in the rear door. The money drawer was robbed of some change and $30 or $40 in stamps. Letters were torn open and scattered promiscuously. One advertised letter was found containing $18, probably overlooked. Several checks, aggregating several hundred dollars, payable to order, were left on the floor. No clue to the perpetrators.

Trains are now run regularly on the McGregor Narrow Gauge Road, which will probably be completed to Elkader this fall.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 11.—A train of twenty-three cars, loaded with ties for Chicago, passed through this city on Thursday afternoon.

—At San Francisco, at a quarter-past 4 on Saturday morning, two shocks of earthquake of several seconds' duration were experienced, the oscillations being from east to west.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A Paris special says that Minister Washburn and Count de Remusat have agreed on the draft of a postal treaty which the Post Office authorities of both countries will accept. It is believed that the Minister of Finance will approve of the treaty. It is highly probable that it will receive a regular ratification by the end of the year. It fixes letter-postage at eight cents for one-third of an ounce. Paper postage, which was eight cents, is reduced to three. Registered letters and the transmission of patterns are also provided for.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—It is rumored that Thiers has requested Victor Emmanuel to recall Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister to France, because he is a Bonapartist.

The settlement of the terms of the Postal Treaty between France and America is delayed in consequence of complications arising from the exigencies of French finances.

The yacht Marguerite, only five tons, soon sails for New York.

The announcement, last night, that Prince Napoleon had left Paris was premature. His notice to depart directed him to leave at noon to-day, but not having complied therewith at half past 12, he was waited upon by the Secretary of the Prefect and two agents of the Government, with orders to follow them forward forthwith. The Prince, thereupon, left the city. The Princess Clothilde voluntarily accompanied him.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—A Republican insurrection has broken out among the troops at Ferral, in the province of Corunna. The Government has despatched troops to that town. Summary measures will be at once adopted to suppress this revolt.

In the Cortes to-day the Minister for the Colonies announced the existence of a Republican revolt at Ferral. Fifteen hundred men, besieging the city garrison, and some of the population joined in the movement. The leaders are Montajo and Rejus. The Minister further stated that the troops in the fortress of Ferral refuse to join the insurrectionists and are awaiting reinforcements to suppress the revolt.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The insurgents at Ferral took possession of the gunboats anchored in the harbor, the light-house keepers of which, myself, fled to sea. This closes the port and prevents the Government sending reinforcements by sea.

In the Cortes, the Alphonists and Republican deputies have withdrawn completely with the movement, and declared their sympathy with the Government.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Cardinal Cullen has frequent interviews with the Pope.

An order has been issued by the Ministry, forbidding Louis Blanc lecturing in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A severe storm has prevailed on the coast during the past twenty-four hours. Several disasters to shipping in the British Channel are reported.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Oct. 11.—The Russian Grand Duke Alexis has left for Shanghae.

SEWARD.

Tributes to His Memory—Arrangements for the Funeral.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Times'* obituary of Mr. Seward says that he was a useful statesman and an eminent American, who gave proof by his deeds of a uniform philanthropy and love of justice.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation announcing the death of late Secretary Seward, and ordered all the State Departments closed on Monday, and the flags on the State buildings to be placed at half-mast.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The remains of Mr. Seward will lie in state at his residence from Monday morning until the afternoon. His last words were: "I Love one another."

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An Auburn despatch says that almost every building in town is covered with black, in respect to the memory of Mr. Seward.

The cause of Mr. Seward's death was not paralysis, as reported, but was a species of palsy.

A telegram has been received from Secretary Fish and other officials, announcing their joint intention to attend the funeral, which, at the express wish of the family, will be conducted with but little pageantry.

Frederick W. Seward has arrived. Colonel William H. Seward, Jr., the eldest son, will probably not arrive in time.

AUBURN, Oct. 12.—The funeral of Mr. Seward Monday will be from St. Peter's Church. After service another opportunity will be afforded to view the remains.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, to-day, the following appropriate resolutions were voted to attend the funeral in a body. In response to the Mayor's proclamation, nearly all dwellings and stores in the city are being draped in mourning. The City Hall and Courts will be closed on Monday, and all business will be suspended on Monday, from noon until sunset. The Forty-ninth Regiment will attend the funeral in citizens' dress, but with no display of military organization. The Board of Trade of Oswego will be present, and large numbers of distinguished citizens from all parts of the country.

SPORTING.

Monarchist Beats Bassett—Athletics Victorious.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At Jerome Park, this afternoon, the third race, for a dash of 1¼ miles, was won by Orffian, beating seven horses. Time, 2:59¾.

The great interest of the day centered in the race between Harry Bassett and Monarchist, and the excitement ran very high. The spectators crowded every available spot, and the most intense anxiety was awakened. The two horses ran neck and neck all the way, each betting alongside of the other every turn. Bassett played out after the third mile, Monarchist worked nobly and won the race by 200 yards, amid enthusiastic wheering, in 7:30¾. The stewards have declared the following off: Kate Pryor, Indian Territory reports last year's crops as the first practical results since the war. The usual yield is one bale to the acre, but planters are now making 1,000 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Corn is an average, but the yield is about the same as last year.

The following is the score of the base ball game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Mutuals, of New York.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutuals	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The base-ball game to-day, between the Baltimore and Boston Clubs, was won by the latter. Six innings only were played, on account of darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The cricket match between the English eleven of America and the American eleven, was finished to-day, in favor of the Englishmen, in the second innings, made 47, making a total of 69, and they had 14 to make in order to win, when darkness put an end to the game. The play will not be counted, and must count as a draw, although virtually a victory for the Americans.

Rock River Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Rock River Conference opened its fourth day's session under very favorable circumstances. The following brethren were elected to elder orders: Wesley K. Boss, William Craven, Edwin Craven, Franklin G. Davis, William Robinson, James S. Norris, Jas. L. Roberts, Sam'l Harmaker, A. W. Patten, E. W. Drew. The deacons of the second class were ordered were W. H. Daniels, already ordained; W. Williamson, Chas. A. Burke, Newell Fanning, Ed. M. Baltis, W. H. Underwood, John H. Reeves, and J. R. Morris.

The committee in the case of E. G. Ribble brought in a short report, finding him guilty of the charges of gross immorality, and he was expelled from the Church.

The Conference was informed that the Rev. S. Morton, a Congregational Minister, from Evanston, desired admission to this body, and, being heartily recommended by Elder Dandy, and by several letters from friends, and his case being a clear one, he was promptly admitted. A. C. Frick came knocking at the door from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was received. Richard Gillispie, from the M. E. Church South, brought good recommendations, and the nucleus of a subscription for a church building within the bounds of this Conference, and, of course, was readily received.

The Bishop called for the report of the Committee in the case of Elder Willing re. Joseph Odgers, and the Secretary read a withdrawal of the vertice charges. The action vindicates the procedure of the worthy Elder. The remarks of the Bishop were a clear exposition of Church law.

The Rev. Mr. Lansberger, of the Presbyterian Church of Rockford; D. H. Wheeler, D. D., Dean of the Faculty of the Northwestern University, Evanston, and James S. Chadwick, of Covington, Ky., were severally introduced to the Conference.

When the Committee on Periodicals made a partial report, the editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* was called for, and Arthur Edwards, D. D., arose and addressed the Conference in such a manner that he may look for a thousand new subscribers to his valuable paper.

Dr. C. H. Fowler made a telling little speech on the claims of the orphans, widows, and retired members of the Conference. His remarks called forth thanks from the good Bishop.

Elder Dandy read an important paper on the benevolent enterprises of Chicago, in which contributions were offered and accepted heartily indorsing the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and approving the selection of Charles G. Trumbell as the general superintendent.

The anniversary sermon of the Missionary Society was preached in the afternoon, by W. H. Smith, to a crowded house.

Following the sermon, the ladies had another meeting of interest pertaining to their work, and a missionary anniversary in the evening.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—A party, consisting of Governor Noyes and the Committees on Finance and Benevolence of both Houses of the Legislature, visited Newburg yesterday to view the ruins of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, preparatory to taking such steps as may be necessary for the welfare of the inmates of Northern and Central Ohio. There were also present several other members of the Legislature, the authorities of the asylum and prominent citizens of Cleveland. The report showed an unexpended balance in the hands of the Board of $56,000; that the wings of the building are in good condition, and will be provided with a new roof immediately; that the expense of the same will be about $1,000; that there are at present between sixty and seventy patients, but the Directors hope to be able to accommodate at least four hundred more. Resolutions were adopted approving of the course of the Trustees in making repairs, and recommending that the Trustees of the several asylums employ architects for future plans and the estimated cost of all new structures to replace the part destroyed.

A subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum district to examine and report to the Governor the most practicable building than can be obtained on reasonable terms for as long time as may be necessary for the accommodation and care of the insane of the State who are not cared for, and requesting the Governor to make a provisional lease for the same, and report to the General Assembly such facts and suggest such legislation as may be required.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A Frightful Accident Happily Averted—A Man Nearly Killed by a Reckless Omnibus Driver—Fall of a Scaffold and Three Men.

A team belonging to Mr. Trebel, a florist from Moneo, Ill., took fright at the ringing of the bell on Erie street bridge, yesterday, and ran away in a westward direction. The wagon was loaded with loose barrels, trunks, and boxes, which jumped around so violently that Mr. Trebel, who was driving, was unseated, and thrown between the horses, where he became entangled in the harness. It was momentarily expected that he would be killed, and when the team was observed turning down Sangamon street toward the Kinzie street railroad track, it was believed that nothing could avert a terrible accident, as there were trains passing and repassing the crossing continually. As the flying team drew near to the track, Mr. Farson, of the firm of White & Co., who was riding in his wagon a short distance ahead, and who was one of the first to notice the great danger in which Mr. Trebel was placed, turned his vehicle across the street so as to receive the shock of the approaching runaway. The collision occurred, and resulted in the loss of a wheel to Mr. Farson. Mr. Trekel was removed from his perilous position and taken to the office of Dr. Scally, corner of the entrance to the Richardson street drawbridge, and found that one of his legs had been broken. Had it not been for the presence of mind displayed by Mr. Farson, who risked life and property to save those of another, the fate of Mr. Trebel would, in all human probability, have been short one farmer and one team.

THE RESULT OF RECKLESS DRIVING.

About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Thomas Sollett, superintendent of the wreckmen in Potter Palmer's new hotel, was alighting from a stage on the corner of Adams and State streets, another stage, belonging to an opposition company, came along at a furious pace. Before Mr. Sollett could get out of its way, he was upset and run down, trampled upon by the horses, and had an arm broken by one of the wheels of the vehicle. Medical aid was obtained as soon as possible, and it is feared that no fatal results will attend the serious accident.

A PRIORITYBL FALL.

At half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning a scaffolding on the fourth story of a building at the corner of Monroe and State streets, upon which three men were working, broke from its fastenings, and precipitated them to the ground. One of them, William Lessinger, a Swede, had his back broken, was dangerously injured. The others, H. Fasing and William Smith, miraculously escaped unhurt.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Superintendent Washburn's Plan of Operations Not Yet Divulged—The Mayor Congratulated.

An attempt was made, yesterday, by a TRIBUNE reporter, to learn the plan Superintendent Washburn proposes to adopt for the enforcement of the Sunday law. He was asked if he intended to carry out the law in its spirit, and replied, "I have taken an oath to enforce all laws." This was all he would divulge, promising, however, if what he intended doing proved to be successful, he would tell the reporter about it. The saloonkeepers who deal out whiskey have expressed a willingness to close up their places on Sunday if the beersellers will shut their doors. Both anticipate vis

a few slanted and disjointed remarks on salt grass. But it is a treaty which the summer season, hundreds of fashionable people resort here for a few city heat and dust, or, in the course of the country borderings on the and whizzingly pay the $4.50 per extras, for the mere sensation of Sammie—who is barely known by the "The Pirate of the Isles"—and the backs, clear of all expenses, and will testify to the popularity of the mosquitoes! I swear by all that is sacred, took the first cloud which came up on the yellow-jackets, and the second free bath until they presented their bills, and the them individually as watering-place insects more can I say of the resort.

A wan, dreary, bleak, inhospitable desert is ocean than Fire Island, I can scarcely imagine as a Pacific Slope, I thank God that my lot been cast in pleasanter places, and I am not to resort to such a purgatory by stress for the time. After a stroll upon the beach where the waves takes place in summer, and a short time in good-natured, pungent speech-making, the party united, and, marching back to their wharf, room for the Olympic Club headquarters, on the shore of Long Island, "high unto Babylon."

That evening was spent as the last had been, and the next morning we returned to the cars for New York. If I do not absolutely longer for this excursion with the Olympics, honestly say that I have no occasion to regret, and shall not think the less of myself or of my men for anything which I or they did on the trip; I wish I could say as much for all life's journey.

THE LOTOS CLUB.

Last Saturday night, I dined with my friends at Lotos Club, the literary and artistic club of the city of Coast. Per exception. Authors, actors, journalists and artists make up the bulk of the membership of this club. It is one of the most exclusive in the city, a little more so even than the Union League, and that is saying a great deal, since, but already is one of the notable permanent social organizations of the city. Only gentlemen admitted to membership. The club-house is a fine stone block with Tammany Hall, and, of course, is well up-town. The initiation fee is said to be, they think, $100, and the monthly dues are very moderate. The cost of living at the club is actually below that of ordinary hotel, and the cooking and wines are of unexceptionable. On Saturday evenings the club is a regular levee, to which every member may invite a friend, and the price of the entertainment is so slight that I hesitate to mention it. The club owns a large number of fine paintings and works of art, and, on Saturdays, has an exhibition, to which contributions are invited by the president and visiting artists, if I am not mistaken, are entertained. On the occasion of my visit, I noticed among the members present Bayard Taylor, Knox, Colonel John Hay, Edmund Yates; J. W. Simonson, Board, the artist; Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*; Felix Octavius Carr Darley, the American artist, just returning from Rome; Stedman, Dr. Ordronaux, of Harper's Bazar; Robert Carter, of Harper's Weekly; Robinson, Bunner, and many others famous or deserving of fame in the world of art and letters. No playing for anything—but nominal stakes at the whist-table is tolerated in the club-rooms, and, although I can scarcely imagine a better regulated and more thoroughly-social organization. Many of the members dine regularly at the club, and it is the most generally recognized headquarters of the literary men of the Metropolis.

THE CENTURY CLUB,

which has its headquarters near the Lotos, is an old and, perhaps, a trifle more aristocratic organization. To its members, on the occasion of the Lotos, I must tender my sincere thanks for many courtesies received from during my stay in New York. One more letter, and I am off for "foreign parts." *Adieu!*

ATLANTIC.

OCTOBER.

There is a holy time, sure Autumn's gone,—
A radiant month embossed upon the year—
When leaves wash in the sunshine overflowing
To swell the splendor of the season's gear.

The stately maples make their reverence sighing,
As Nature wafts her solemn breath aby:
The birds in hush and sadness join their flying
To climes where snowflakes feel not the sky.

When my heart-wounds have felt the softest ointment
October's pageantry arrayed the days—
And in the dead-house of my disappointments,
Not this the pallid Indian-Summer's haze.

JOHN McGOVERN.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The population of Aurora, Ill., is shown by a census just completed, to be 19,050, an increase for the year of 854.

—On Thursday night, a gang of ruffians made a desperate attempt to wreck a train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Bloomington, No. 7, by piling rocks on the track, and that attempt would have been successful but for its discovery by a track-walker.

From a special from Berlin says it is believed the decision of the Emperor on the Count Arnim question will be favorable to the United States.

—The Texas cattle fever in Morgan County, Ill., is rapidly abating. In six weeks it has carried off $50,000 worth of stock.

—The sailors of Cleveland are on a strike for higher wages.

—The steamers Hecuvor, from Bremen, and Thingvalla, from Copenhagen, brought to New Orleans, on Saturday, 1,100 emigrants, mostly for Texas.

—Richard Raleigh, a prominent citizen of Evansville, late President of the Marchants' National Bank, died on Saturday.

—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, the jury in the case of Hiram Strycar, charged with the murder of Samuel Tozer, returned a verdict of not guilty.

—A locomotive on the Shreveshannon Railroad, Pennsylvania, ran into a mixed train, on Saturday, by a misplaced switch. The engineer was killed.

Our Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF THE TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1877—10 p. m.—The barometer will probably rise on the upper lakes by Sunday, with southerly to westerly winds, clearing weather, but occasionally light rain; it will fall on the lower lakes and Middle States, with increasing southerly to westerly winds, and occasional rain both, with threatening weather and occasional rain below Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Oct. 14th, Milwaukee and Duluth. CHARLES F. STARK.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of STARK & ALLEN, 127 and 129 State-st., Chicago, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th (9th) day of October, A.D. 1877; all the business of said Firm, and all debts due the same, will be settled up by the undersigned. CHARLES STARK, WILLIAM ALLEN.

Chicago, Oct. 14th, 1877.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of the firm of GARDINER & HAMILTON is dissolved by mutual consent. Howard C. Gardiner will settle up the business of the firm, and to him are the firm will be paid to him.

HOWARD C. GARDINER,
ROBT. J. HAMILTON.

Chicago, Oct. 9, 1877.

LUMBER.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
LUMBER FOR SALE.

Prime common boards,
Select common boards,
Fencing, 4ft. 6in.,
Fencing, 5ft. 6in.,
Fencing, 6ft. 6in.,
Fencing, 7ft. 6in.,
Fencing, 8ft. 6in.,
Fencing, 9ft. 6in.,
Fencing, 10ft.,
Fencing, 12ft.,
Fencing, 14ft.,
Fencing, 16ft.,
Fencing, 18ft.,
Fencing, 20ft.,
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Fencing, 38ft.,
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Fencing, 42ft.,
Fencing, 44ft.,
Fencing, 46ft.,
Fencing, 48ft.,
Fencing,

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

Sunday Morning, October 13, 1872.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN CHICAGO.

On Wednesday last we printed a large edition of the article giving the history of Chicago from the date of the fire, Oct. 9, 1871, to its first anniversary, but the demand was not supplied, and on Friday we issued another edition, carrying the entire issue to SIXTY THOUSAND. It is interesting to notice the destination of these papers. There is hardly a city in the country to which these papers have not been mailed; and even in remote villages THE TRIBUNE, with the wonderful history of the New Chicago, is to be found. A result is, that from various places where a few copies of the papers have been received, there are orders already coming for others, showing that all over the land there is a strong and deep-felt interest in everything that relates to Chicago. Nor is the interest confined to this country. Thousands of copies have been mailed to all parts of the British Empire, to the German States, to France, to the Austrian Kingdoms, to all parts of Scandinavia, and even to the cities and towns of remote Poland. All over Continental Europe, Chicago is regarded as the marvel of the present age, to which all eyes are turned, and in which a multitude of hopes are centered. Wherever want, poverty, or political oppression is felt, the hope of emigration to America is general, and among these people Chicago is regarded as the point in America to which the emigrant is first to direct his steps. In our city we have the pioneers of this migration. There is hardly a nationality, or division of nationality, which has not its representative here. When the fire occurred, the event was felt in all Europe, for each place and workshop had its representatives in the already wonderful city of Chicago. In many villages of Europe, the working classes denied themselves their ordinary food, that they might give one or more day's earnings to feed their distressed countrymen who had gone to Chicago. The interest in this city became deeper because of our calamity, and to these people their friends and countrymen, who share in our municipal prosperity, have sent back the full story of the fire, its widespread destruction, the struggle to overcome the desolation, and also of the grand victory which is shown in the rebuilding of the city in nobler and grander proportions than before.

The rebuilding of Chicago is astonishing even to our own people, who are daily witnesses to the progress of the work; it is, of course, more wonderful to the people of all parts of the country who are less familiar with the story; but, to the slower and more plodding people of Europe, the history of what has been accomplished by one year's labor in Chicago will be considered as rivalling the extravagant works of Aladdin and his obedient Genii.

This interest in the story of Chicago's successful restoration, and her increased trade, commerce, and productions, indicates, also, how strong is the financial concern in all that pertains to the city. Following the fire there was a large flow of capital to the city, not only to be loaned, but to be invested by new proprietors. This money is now here invested in lots covered with warehouses and stores, or in stocks of goods. There has never been any difficulty, since the fire, in obtaining all the money needed for improvements in this city, and to those who have come here with their means, and to those who have sent their capital here, the story of the eventful year has a peculiar interest, and must prove satisfactory. It shows that the faith which risked capital to raise a city from its ashes has not been misplaced, and that Chicago, instead of being ruined by the calamity of a year ago, has both increased her business and put on new and more substantial evidences of her stability, wealth, and power.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER.

The Mayor has issued an order that to-day all the saloons of the city shall be closed, and we presume the whole power of the police will be brought to bear for its enforcement. The language of the law is plain, and the theory on which the Mayor is called upon to enforce it is, that the law ought to be either enforced or repealed. From this standpoint even one who, as a legislator, would vote against the law, has, as an executive, no choice but to enforce it. In those cities in which such a law has been peacefully enforced it has been attended by a considerable diminution of arrests for crimes growing out of drunkenness, and on this account it has been advocated in the interests of public morals by many who have no religious respect for one day above another. In Chicago, we trust that the dissatisfaction of any whose interests or habits may be invaded by the enforcement of the law will submit quietly for the sake of the preservation of the public order and peace of the city, and that the dissatisfaction, whatever it may be, will make itself felt at the ballott-box alone.

As a rule, it may be laid down that the introduction of uncompromising religious influences into politics, or into the making and administration of the law, is unfavorable to the peace and welfare of all communities. We need go no farther back in history than to our late struggle over the Slavery question for a practical proof that, very often, those who aim to promote only the interests of the Gospel of Peace and Reform may unloose forces which more than neutralized the good results for which they were striving. We trust that, in the present instance, the forward movement of the clergymen for reform may prove to be more fully in harmony with the genius of our population as a whole, and that the Mayor's order will be quietly and universally obeyed.

The sale of an old house at Newburyport, Mass., recalls to the Boston *Post* the queer antics of the man who once owned it. This was "Lord" Timothy Dexter, a Yankee with just wit enough to make money and be a fool. When his fortune was gained, he bought this place, then a square mansion of the sober type that crowds the streets of the sea-port towns of New England. Dexter, now furnished with a self-made coat-of-arms and a self-given title, transformed the house, doubtless to its own intense astonishment, into a gaily-painted castle, with pinnacles, and turrets, and nymphs, goddesses, men, women, lions, and lambs stuck all over it. The furniture was magnificent; so was the library. Both were bought in a lump, for Lord Dexter, of Dexter Hall, only wanted a show for his money. He adorned himself as fantastically as he did his house, and strutted around in the style of a century ago. Many current anecdotes were first told of this strange character. He was the man who sent warming-pans to the West Indies, and made a small fortune by selling them for sugar-ladles. He, also, was the author of that book that lives in tradition, "A Pickle for the Knowing Ones," in which all the punctuation-marks were left out through the pack and heaped together in a fly-leaf at the end. He was the first American to engineer a "corner," selecting whalebone as the staple of the speculation, and clearing thousands of dollars. Every event of his life, including the end of it, was celebrated in endless rhymes, for Lord Dexter, like the great English brewer, "kept a poet."

A PLEASANT CONGRATULATION.

The sympathy which was manifested in Chicago at the time of the great fire, expression to which was given by the generous contribution of money and supplies, has not yet died away. It is evident that the rebuilding of the city and its general reconstruction have been closely watched abroad, and that there is a feeling of national pride in the energy and enterprise which have been displayed here. On Thursday last, nearly all of the New York journals had congratulatory editorial notices of the results of the year, and from these we select a few paragraphs which indicate the feeling in that city. The *Tribune* says:

> Chicago celebrated the first anniversary of its great fire most characteristically. No sackcloth, no ashes, but a procession, brass bands, newspapers in rebuilt offices, and with sixteen-page supplements, old firms taking possession of new trade palaces, and the Board of Trade formally installed in a magnificent building that outshines in splendor the one which went down in the great fire of 1871. This is the way Chicago commemorates an event which would have wiped out almost any other city in the world. The best of it is, too, that, as Chicago had the sympathies of the country in its desolation, there will be no boundary to the satisfaction which its prosperous rebuilding kindles.

The *Herald* grows poetical over it:

> The notes of thankfulness and rejoicing over the new city rising from the ashes of old will be mingled at the same time with a heartfelt sympathy for the Queen of the West and her dauntless children. The magnificent building of the new Chamber of Commerce was thrown open with appropriate ceremonies; the people appeared in their holiday habit, and the journals of the city came out in new and enlarged dresses also. This, indeed, is something to be grateful for. Civilization rushed with one accord to the relief of the city in the hour of agony; but the greatest triumph of all for humanity is that which shows in the rising structures on every side how nobly, determinedly, and undismayed the sufferers applied the words of Longfellow:
>
> Trust not the future, howe'er pleasant;
> Let the dead past bury its dead.
> Act, act in the living present—
> Heart within and God o'erhead.

The *World* looks upon the marvel with wondering eyes, and exclaims:

> Wonderful as was the rise of Chicago, and wonderful as was its fall, the rebuilding of it has been more wonderful still. The building of Carthage was not so fit a subject for an epic as the repair of Chicago. It lacks epic-maker, though the inclination to sing its praises is rife enough in Chicago. But we must all be proud as well as astonished to look at the great city which has sprung up from the rubbish-heap of a year ago, and own that the Chicago boaster is entitled to his boast, however untuneful it may be.

The *Nation*, which is never poetical, talks in a plain matter-of-fact way, and says:

> Everybody whom business or pleasure has lately called to Chicago has been struck with the enormous progress made toward a complete restoration, and the rate on which the buildings have been erected. To imagine it, we must recall the fact that the burnt area was equal to half the size of New York City, from the Battery to the Central Park; and then picture it already covered by more than a thousand buildings, among which those of the first-class alone are valued at $40,000,000, and they are so numerous that the average appearance of the streets falls little if at all short of that of the best parts of Broadway. In place of the wooden sidewalks of old, the sidewalks in front of the completed business blocks are laid with a broad flagging, and in most other respects regard has been had in the reconstruction to protection against fire. The rapidity with which all this has taken place has, of course, not been favorable to the best workmanship beyond the requirements of the fire-laws and the vigilant supervision of the Board of Public Works, but a number of them controlled the architectural designs externally, and the amusing confusion of "orders" and schools in the New Chicago has not escaped comment. But this was simply inevitable, and it does not prevent the revival of the city from being, what we said a year ago it promised to be, more startling than its original growth.

It would be the height of ingratitude for Chicago to pretend that she is insensible to such handsome words of congratulation as these. Therefore, she is once more the debtor to the East, and, as one year ago she took the hand of sympathy which was extended so kindly, she now takes the hand of congratulation so gracefully offered, and is thankful that her efforts to show herself worthy of the aid that was granted are appreciated.

OUR MUSICAL SEASON.

The Thomas Orchestral season has come to a close. It is unnecessary to say that it has been a musical success, for, as a leader, Mr. Thomas stands unrivalled, and his musical temperament is such that he will not abide an ignorant or careless player in his orchestra. It has also been a financial success, and has called out audiences who were in the exact temper to receive and enjoy what Mr. Thomas had provided. In one respect it has been the most notable season of music Chicago has ever had, namely, in the prominence which has been given to Richard Wagner's music. It will be no news to state that Mr. Thomas is an ardent admirer of Wagner and his music. All the best musicians in this country are. Wagner's first conquests in Europe have always been the orchestral conductors. It is impossible for them to read his music and master it so thoroughly that they can impart his grand ideas to others without acknowledging his transcending genius. The musicians and musical connoisseurs come next. The people must be educated. They must first understand the poetical text, for Wagner's music is so intimately connected with the poetry of the libretto, that the one cannot be understood without the other. Once having mastered the poetry, it is not difficult to grasp the music, for the rhythm and motives of the poetry and the music are identical. In giving the public this music, Mr. Thomas has done a grateful work. He has presented extracts from five of his operas. The overture from "Tannhauser," prominent themes from "Der Fliegende Hollander," including the exquisite spinning song, the Vospiel, and much of the music of the first and second acts of "Lohengrin," the introduction and finale to "Tristan and Isolde," and the "Ritt der Walkueren," from "Der Walkueren." "Tannhauser," the "Flying Dutchman," and "Lohengrin" belong to Wagner's first era, written when all the world, except a few of his faithful Bavarians, were assailing him with denunciation, ridicule, and sarcasm. In these operas he yielded somewhat to the popular clamor, and sacrificed his theory in a slight degree, or yielded what he knew to be true to what he knew to be popular. There is no difficulty in comprehending these works at the first hearing. The most persistent stickler for melody must be satisfied, for both the vocal scores and the instrumentation are replete with delicious melodies. But, while he yielded in the application of his theories somewhat, he never yielded a whit in the determination to eventually compel the world to acknowledge that he was right. What would have killed ordinary men only hardened him for the battle. Ridicule, sarcasm, poverty, expulsion from one country to another, even personal malignity, had no effect upon this gallant musician fighting single-handed. He fought on, and one after the other he has put all his enemies under his feet, rallied faithful friends about him, and now those who are not prepared to applaud are at least ready to listen with honest purpose. "Tristan and Isolde" and "Der Walkueren" belong to this era. They were written when it was no longer necessary for him to consult any popular prejudice or whim. He wrote purely out of himself, and, therefore, we have the full development of his theories in these two operas, and to develop them he has chosen the grandest and most romantic episodes in German literature. These two operas compose a part of the Nibelungen Trilogy, the others being "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung," which will be brought out at Bayreuth in 1874. They are based upon the Nibelungen Lied, and abound in the romance of the old German mythology and the revels and feasts of the Walhalla. The old Norse gods of land and sea, the Erlkings and the Vikings, the grim and gigantic German warriors, the strolling Troubadors, and the stately medieval women all pass in procession through these great operas, and love, and revel, and fight as fiercely as they did in life. The episodes from "Tristan and Isolde" which Mr. Thomas has given cover the denouement of that opera. Tristan is bearing Isolde on his vessel to the King of Cornwall, to be his bride. A magic drink which they have taken, however, reveals their mutual loves. The drink is a fatal one, and Isolde dies of grief on the body of Tristan, and the two are united in death. It is the old story of Romeo and Juliet over again, and it is told by Wagner with consummate power, and with a *crescendo* of passion which has never been equalled in music. The Ride of the Walkueren is still more graphic in its way; and, in the strange, weird rhythm of this music, you can both see and hear the furious ride of Odin's fateful maidens through the clouds, above the roar and crash of the battle. Descriptive music is nothing new under the sun. Beethoven has used it in the "Pastoral Symphony;" Hadyn in "The Creation;" Chopin in his Polonaises, and Rubenstein and Liszt in their Symphonic poems, but, to the clear description, Wagner adds the power of producing the very emotions which grow out of the scenes described. His descriptive music is both objective and subjective. It is fortunate that the time is near at hand when these works can be heard. After their productions at Bayreuth a determined effort will be made to give them a world-wide hearing. A Wagner Verein has been already formed in New York, and another is under way in Chicago, which will be put into operation as soon as the necessary forms can be received.

It is unnecessary to enter into detail concerning the remainder of the music which Thomas has given us. It was all choice; but the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven and the First Symphony of Schumann will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing them. Mr. Osgood, too, should come in for a share of credit. Although many greater tenors have been here, and his forte lies in chamber music, still he has introduced songs of a higher order than we usually get in the concert-room, and has made the public better acquainted with the great song-writers of Germany,—Schubert, Schumann and Robert Franz,—than it has been before. Such concerts as these cannot but have a healthy effect upon music. They produce a more refined and elevated taste, and establish a higher standard, by which to estimate other productions, other singers, and players. After such concerts as these, people will have little patience with trash in music or charlatanism in musicians.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

A church-member suggests, in *Zion's Herald*, a new test of the efficacy of prayer, which he believes the Church in general will be willing to accept. He proposes that some one shall select fifty abandoned wretches; that their names and sketches of their characters shall be given to a number of Christian men and women; and that these latter, without the knowledge of the subjects of the experiment, shall pray for their conversion every day for a year. The proposer says:

> I would like to join in such a test as this, and should have no fears as to the result of such an experiment. Will those who challenge the faith of the Church accept the conditions, and take the issue, and accept its teachings?

The fact that such a scheme has been suggested is a pleasing incident in this somewhat embittered controversy. Both parties have been to blame. The men who indorsed the test proposed by Professor Tyndall's friend have too often done so in an arrogant, sneering manner, that was sufficient in itself to prevent the trial. Then, again, they have boasted of the unwillingness of Christians to submit to such a test, arguing that the latter were unwilling because they were afraid, and that this proved their side of the question. Of course, it really proved nothing. It would have been strange if a single plan, without modification, had pleased everybody. Neither the rejection of this nor of all others would show fear. There are some thorough beliefs which men have, and which they would yet be loth to submit to a test, however sure of the result. An English review illustrates this by saying that a suggestion to a husband to test his wife's honor would be bitterly resented as an insult. Yet a man's love for his wife and his belief in her are often excelled by a Christian's love for, and belief in, his creed, down to its minutest part. In a failure to comprehend this fact, and its consequences, lies the chief error of the innovators. On the other hand, the tone taken in reply to the proposed innovation has often been needlessly offensive. It is denounced, again and again, as "impious." This is absurd. No honest search for truth can ever be impious, no matter how far from the truth the seeker may stray. The Bible maintains also, by implication, at least, that the sun revolves around the earth. No one objects now to an allegorical interpretation of the passages concerning the latter statement, and in this way science and revelation are reconciled. But when Galileo wrote, he combatted as deeply-fixed a belief as that of to-day in the efficacy of prayer. It was not his hitting upon the truth that kept him from impiety. If he had been wrong, he would still have been free from that reproach. And so, whether right or wrong in fact, the believers in Tyndall are right in maintaining what they believe to be the truth, and should have a fair hearing from the believers in prayer. The suggestion of this new scheme shows that some, at least, of the latter are ready to give the former such a hearing.

We therefore regret the more that the new scheme seems scarcely as fair a test as the old one. The curious influence of one mind upon another, although many miles apart (shown by prophetic dreams, by the so-called spiritual manifestations, and by mesmerism), is acknowledged. Every man who gains power over his fellows is a man of strong will. There can be no greater strengthener of the will than a belief in some religion. In every age, delicate women and timid children have dared to die for belief's sake. Their faith made them strong. Their will, usually worthless as a force, carried them through hours of agony without a groan or a tear. The party of prayer might, then, by sore force of will, get such a mesmeric mastery over the minds of those prayed for, that the mental change of conversion would take place simply as a result of the now imperfectly-understood laws of mind-connection. In the case of the hospital-test, a physical change would have to be produced. To be sure, the knowledge of the patients that their recovery was an especial object of prayer would tend to cause a mental condition favorable to that recovery. The powerful influence of mind upon body has just been reattested, once more, by the "miraculous" restoration to health of French pilgrims, at the shrines of La Salette and Lourdes. Nevertheless, the physical change would be harder to compass than the mental one. The will-power would be far weaker in regard to several hundred patients, most of whom would be unknown, than if only fifty, all of whom were known, were concerned. In the latter case, the will, in the former, prayer, would apparently have the bulk of the work to do. Now that a disposition has been manifested on one side to go half way, it is to be hoped that the other party, which boasts of its liberality, will not refuse to respond. This important suggestion should not be allowed to drop out of sight, leaving only a sting behind. Let us have some compromise test, acceptable, as far as possible, to both parties to the dispute. Then let the test be applied, as rigorously and as reverently as may be. Truth can always afford to be tried.

A Mormon Elder, who recently opposed the sending of Mormon children to Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other Orthodox schools, has been severely rebuked by Brigham Young, who declares that he is very glad to see them go. This is liberality in an unexpected quarter, notwithstanding the rather presumptuous confidence it expresses in the infallibility of Mormon teachings. Whatever may be the grounds for this removal of an old barrier, the anti-Mormon teachers ought to go in and occupy the pastures where the Mormon lambs are browsing, and get as many of them away from the old Mormon bell-wethers as possible. No stronger or more telling blows could be struck at Mormonism than to influence the rising generation, and set their feet in the right paths. Time is thrown away upon Brigham Young or any of his apostles. They are hard and callous, and have grown old in their sins; but to neglect the opportunities to gather in the young and impressionable lambs, and make decent, right-minded men and women out of them, would be the height of folly.

The Tennessee trio of candidates for Congressman-at-Large,—Johnson, Maynard, and Cheatham,—are on the stump together. The moral sense of Tennessee frowns upon political oratory on the Sabbath, especially during "camp-meetin' time," so that the three were forced to rest from their labors, on a recent Sunday, at Knoxville. As luck would have it, there was a camp-meeting near at hand. The chance for cornering the Methodist vote was not to be lost. The ex-President managed to get the savor of godliness with the minimum of trouble, by carefully missing the train. The other two got to the field in good time, and wrestled with the adversary in a deeply soul-stirring and vote-winning manner. Cheatham is said to have become fatigued by the novel exercise, and to have slily crawled out of the tent before the entertainment was over, but Maynard persevered nobly to the bitter end.

Chicago has good reason to congratulate herself that the latest instance of authorship which has made a success in a foreign country may be claimed by her, in Miss Mary Healy, the daughter of George P. A. Healy, the portrait-painter, now in Rome, but who resided here so many years and contemplates returning here soon. A year or more ago, Miss Healy published, in London, her first book, a novel called "Lakeville," which was received very favorably, and passed to a third edition. The book gave great promise, and that promise has been more brilliantly sustained in the publication of her second work, "A Summer's Romance," a story of life in the little Island of Capri, which is just now receiving very handsome compliments from such veteran reviewers as the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review*. A large circle of her friends in this city will be glad to hear of her success.

The poet Cowper's last home was at East Dereham, in Norfolk. He lived there with his kinsman, Rev. Mr. Johnson, in a large, old-fashioned, red brick house. This has been lately bought by the Independent Church of East Dereham, which proposes to show its independence by demolishing the poet's domicile and erecting on its site "a neat Gothic building." The Independents are willing, however, to sell, at a certain advance, to anybody who wishes to keep the house intact. The English press urges the subscription of a fund to buy it and keep it in order. It must be a curious rage for iconoclasm that could suggest its destruction. We might expect the keeper of a pot-house to cherish such a design, but not a church.

A great many men on 'Change are indignant about the termination of the Hugh Maher case, and say it ought to be ventilated. The Grand Jury first agreed to find a true bill, then adjourned, and afterwards reconsidered—refusing to indict him. It is now claimed, very justly, that he should at least have been placed on trial. We hope the next Grand Jury will reinvestigate the case, and do its duty more thoroughly.

POLITICAL.

Simon Cameron *loquitur*: "We have no conspiracy, no false registration, unless all my information is false."

—There is a distressing report that Benjamin T. Eames, just renominated for Congress by General Grant's party in Rhode Island, is very unsound on the goose; in fact, that like General Garfield, he persists in mistaking it for buzzard and making wry faces in public.

—The O'Conor Electoral ticket in New York, as elsewhere, is going to smash. Daniel Bellinger, of Herkimer County, declines to serve, saying:

> I believe this organization to be in the interest of Grant and his party. I opposed the nomination of Mr. Greeley before the Baltimore Convention, but after its decision have given him my hearty support, believing it to be the duty of every honest Democrat to stand by the regular action of the party. For over fifty years I have polled my vote with the Democratic party, and I am now too old a man to change my inexpressible brick of holding it.

—Joe Geiger, leader of the O'Conor party in Ohio, took part in the Grant celebration, at Columbus, over the defeat of the regular Democratic State ticket. He said, addressing the Grant crowd:

> Now it's a sorry thing to see any generosity to look at me as the remnant of the Democratic party. [Great cheering.] Before the next election comes round you will find the great men of the party, like Thurman, and Ranney, and McCook, gathering around me and asking me to give them certificates of their Democracy. [Laughter and great cheering.]

—If Charles O'Conor keeps on protesting that he won't run for President at those times when his name is most likely to be pressed, people will begin to suspect him as the old maid was suspected, who made a habit of saying that she had rather die than marry.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Notwithstanding the adverse result in late elections, the Liberal ranks are undismayed, and are receiving accessions of strength. In a card to the Lacon *Statesman*, Judge S. L. Richmond declares his intention to support Greeley. The Judge has been claimed by the Grantites, and has been coquetted with in the hope that he would at least declare for O'Conor.

—The Hon. Abiah W. Palmer, a Republican member of the New York Senate, has, since the October elections, declared for Greeley, making the sixth Republican Senator who has so declared. The New York *Tribune* says:

> Abiah W. Palmer, a life-long Republican, was last year re-elected to the Senate from the Dutchess and Columbia District without opposition. His vote to expel James Wood when Erastus C. Benedict petitioned and voted to retain him, and Benedict's brother reformer, James Fisher, refused. Abiah W. Palmer declares for Greeley and Brown. Can't the New York *Times* denounce him as a corruptionist? We printed Mr. Palmer's manly letter yesterday, and recur to the subject now mainly to note the chivalric spirit which rebuked the over-prudent counsel of delay in any open declaration till after the October elections. Mr. Palmer is one of the men that take responsibilities.

—The Decatur (Ill.) *Magnet* says:

> With THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, we believe that our cause is just; that the best interests of the whole country are bound up with it; that the people, North and South, need to be brought nearer together in heart and hand, and that personal government at Washington, and Civil-Service demoralization everywhere, ought to be checked and rebuked. So believing, we shall work earnestly to the last moment in which we can make effective, whatever may have been the verdict of yesterday.

—Hendricks is elected Governor of Indiana, but Morton has secured the Legislature, and will be re-elected to the Senate. Substantially, therefore, the victory will be with him. The actual slim of Hendricks was the Senate, and it will bore him prodigiously to be harnessed up at Indianapolis as Governor for four years.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—It will do for Thiers, Gladstone, and Bismarck, and for Napoleon or Oscar to ascend the editorial tripod and write for newspapers. But instead of any such low persons as editors here for our rulers, we take great men, like Grant, who don't condescend to writing or speaking.—*Albany Argus.*

Merit Is Its Own Success.

Superior merits and capabilities, cheapness in price, and ease of operation, have placed the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine on a par with all other machines in the market. The public shows its approval of all that it is and does by purchasing the machines as fast as the Company can possibly manufacture them. There is no test of a sewing machine ever yet inaugurated but what has been used on the Improved Wilson, and in every case it has been a success. No pains or expense is spared in the material used in it, or the workmanship of its construction, to make the Wilson every way a pleasant and durable sewing machine. It costs but $50, and is sold on easy payments. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Messrs. Reed & Sons have been long and favorably known in our city as dealers in first-class pianos. From their extensive acquaintance with the manufacturers of New York and Boston, and years of experience in the business, they are able to secure the best pianos at the lowest possible prices, and consequently can offer extra inducements to their patrons. Parties buying should not fail to call and examine their fine assortment of instruments, at No. 81 Sixteenth street, near Wabash avenue.

Fashion.

The ladies are quite in extacies over the new style of arranging the hair, introduced in the city by the Glassbrooks. It is the "Renaissance," and the fair ones think it the most graceful and becoming method adopted for a long time, giving the head a very classic appearance. Mr. Glassbrook has recently returned with several other innovations in the art of head decorating, and the stores No. 145 Twenty-second-st., and No. 231 West Madison-st., are besieged with the ladies who desire to be "ahead in the fashion."

Just Opened.

Five hundred pieces cloths and cassimeres at $1—worth $1.50; 1,000 dozen large-sized linen Huck towels at 12½c—would be cheap at 25c. Also a large line of plain and plaid dress goods at very low prices. One hundred cases assorted fall dry goods, now opening. Buyers save at least one-third their money at the New York Store, Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street.

What is a Steam Fire-Proof Safe?

The steam safe is a fire-proof safe for the reason that it keeps 212 degrees of heat only round and about your books and papers, and they cannot burn at this temperature. See them at No. 60 South Canal street.

ANOTHER NEW THEATRE.

Description of Hooley's Opera House, Just Completed.

The Establishment to Be Opened to the Public on Thursday Evening.

Hooley's Opera House is rapidly approaching completion. Its location insures it a prosperous business when the city is entirely rebuilt. Situated near the junction of the Clark and Randolph street railroads, in the immediate vicinity of several of the best hotels, and adjacent to the city buildings, it will be in the very centre of trade, and conveniently placed as regards population. The front elevation, which will be entirely finished before the next week closes, is 20 feet wide by 72 feet in height. The material used in its construction is gray Cincinnati stone, chaste and elegant in color, and susceptible, as our readers are aware, of fine and elegant finish. The architectural design of the front is handsome. The first story will be entirely occupied by the entrance, which will be 18 feet in length, by 20 in width, and 70 feet deep to the doors of the auditorium. On each side of the entrance, at the upper corner, are two figures carved in relief in solid blocks of stone, representing Co medy and Tragedy. They are eight feet in length, and placed partially leaning over the entrance in such a manner as to form an archway. The story next above will be of iron and plate glass. The third story will be also of stone and plate glass, heavily encircled with columns and pilasters, and adorned on the upper part with two winged figures, also carved in stone, representing the geniuses of Music and of Art. The upper story will have smaller windows, fluted columns, pilasters, and arches, and be surmounted by a neat cornice of galvanized iron, with a broken pediment adorned with a gilded globe. The interior of the upper stories of the part of the structure devoted to the entrance will be divided into offices, to be used for purposes of miscellaneous business. One of the finest offices will be appropriated by Mr. Hooley to his own private use.

The entrance will be handsomely frescoed. Three elegant stairways on the left give access to the offices above, and to the different circles of the auditorium. The dress-circle is gained by a few steps that rise from the further end of the passage. Just at the left of this is the flight of stairs leading to the second circle; still further back is the flight leading to the gallery. The ticket office will be a neat pagoda in carved woods, standing on the left of the passage-way at the foot of the gallery stairs.

The auditorium is entered at its southwest corner. It is 62 feet in depth by 65 in width, and 64 in height from the floor of the parquet to the dome. A dome 25 feet in diameter, gives character to the ceiling, and forms its principal ornament. Above the first floor are two tiers of seats supported by elegant iron columns, smoothly turned, and gilded to represent shafts of gold. The general appearance of the interior, the sweep of the galleries especially, at once suggests McVicker's Theatre, on which it was modelled. The model is a excellent, and as far as obtaining an unobstructed view from all parts of the house, and acoustic properties, could not be improved. For the beauty, and other essential particulars of the internal arrangement, credit is due to Mr. Dan. Graham, architect of the interior of McVicker's Theatre. The proscenium is much like that of the latter, although less extensive. There are two stage boxes, elegantly upholstered, handsomely arched, and flanked by gilded Corinthian columns. The upper stage boxes are further adorned by caryatides, which support the cornice. They represent full-length female figures, handsomely draped, and bearing the usual incumbent weight upon elegant tasseled cushions. They are made of stucco, bronzed and gilded, and were modelled by Signor Giovanni Meli, the sculptor. The design of the proscenium is elaborate, and the color is white and gold. The interior finish is in mixed Egyptian and Oriental pattern. The interior of the dome represents simply a sky with stars, which terminates in a gold fringe made up of semi-circles and portions of triangles in shape, and ornamented with flowers. On each side of the ceiling, opposite the dome, is an antique urn crowned with flowers. The main portion of the ceiling is laid out in panels and triangles, in forms of antique suggestion, traced with lines of red, blue, and gold. The ceiling terminates in a beautiful border, colored in faint pink, green and gold, and having as its chief ornament the lotus flower. The walls are laid out in mauve-colored panels, there being under each circle a rich cornice in the prevailing hues, and of the same general design. The combined view of the walls and ceiling is unique and handsome, and reflects much credit upon F. M. Almini & Co., the designers and contractors, and upon Mr. Hopkins, who has had much to do with the execution of the work. The gallery fronts are painted in cream-color, pink, and gray, and have a wire railing of neat pattern. The parquet and dress circle are seated with opera chairs; the upper circles with settee, upholstered in crimson velvet and magenta-colored rep. The entire auditorium will be carpeted luxuriously. The entrance is to be floored with tiles, laid in handsome design, and opposite the entrance are to be three grand lamps of novel character, imported especially for the theater.

The various dimensions of the theater are as follows:

Area of lot	112x65 feet
Area of auditorium	67x65 feet
Height of auditorium	65 feet
Entrance	70x20 feet
Area of stage	64x62 feet
Stage opening	36x34 feet
Width of proscenium	25 feet

The ventilation will be from the centre and all over three sides, and will be ample. The auditorium will be lighted by a chandelier suspended from the dome, and gaseliers variously disposed about the circles and the proscenium, and by lights in the latter, to be placed by Mr. Jacobsen. The height of the great chandelier is 35 feet, and its diameter 12 feet. It will have 200 gas jets, and be composed of 50,000 distinct pieces of crystal, which assuredly ought to give it a splendid effect. The management claim that their theatre will be more brilliantly lighted than any other in the city. The seats are arranged far from a low pitch, and the seats are arranged with ample space about them, and due regard to the convenience of the spectator. There will be few handsomer theatres in the country, than Mr. Hooley's. It will be thrown open to the public next Thursday evening, with the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," by the Abbott Kiralfy Troupe. Mr. Hooley is negotiating with Mr. Strakosch, for his Parisian company, to open for a "King Cotton" engagement at the Grand Opera House, New York. He assures the public of a rapid succession of elegant light entertainments during the coming season.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Liberal Republican and Democratic Revised County Ticket—Announcements.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic County Central Committees nominated the following ticket yesterday: State's Attorney, Thomas J. Turner; Sheriff, Charles Kern; Coroner, R. N. Day; County Clerk, R. J. Barrett; Circuit Clerk, George F. Blankie; Recorder, St. Clair Sutherland; County Commissioners, C. Waldron, Hyde Park; N. E. Fairbanks, Martin Thatcher, and W. Hinton, the South Side, the last to fill a vacancy; Michael Kesley, the West Side; M. W. Robinson, Lake View, and G. Wood, Northfield. The candidate in the Second District will be decided upon Monday. The present Commissioner, Mr. D. C. Skelly will probably be the man.

All the Liberal candidates in Cook County, including candidates for Congress and the State Board of Equalization, in the First, Second, and Third Districts, as well as State Senators, Representatives, and county officers, are requested to meet at Headquarters on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for consultation on matters of importance and mutual interest.

C. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Governor Koerner will speak in the Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue, corner of Second street, to-morrow evening, and at Scammon's Hall, North avenue, corner of Church street, on Tuesday evening. There will be a meeting to-morrow evening, at No. 317 Cottage Grove avenue. There will be a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward on Wednesday evening, at No. 149 North Paulina street, to choose a candidate for Alderman.

Courvoisier Kids $1.50 Per Pair.

On Monday we shall open 50 dozen real Courvoisiers and Jouvin's kid gloves, at $1.50 per pair; two pieces of silk Lyons cloak velvet, at $12 per yard; 20 pieces of Guipure lace, at $1 per yard (good widths); 100 waterproof cloaks, at $5; 50 dozen ladies' wrappers and drawers, at $1; 180 pieces of gimps and fringes, from 10c to $3.50 per yard. Evening now in millinery and cloak department, and can exhibit all the new and desirable fabrics in cloakings, which we offer by the yard at low prices, and will cut and fit the same to order in the latest style. Mrs. M. H. Kendall has charge of our cloak and dressmaking department. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 953 State street.

Change of Business and New Location.

It is well worthy the attention of furniture buyers to examine the variety of elegant, medium, and common furniture to supply the wants of all, kept by Colby & Wirts, Nos. 292 and 294 State street, near Van Buren. This firm have abandoned the auction branch of their business, but continue to wholesale and retail for manufacturers at their prices. Upholstering and manufacturing office furniture a specialty. Parties thinking of purchasing furniture will do well to take a memorandum of prices of C. & W. to compare with other houses.

The Bon Ton Tailoring Store.

Messrs. McIntyre & Richards, No. 66 West Madison street, have secured the services of Prof. L. E. Cole, author of "The Tailor's Guide and Teacher of Cutting," whose ability and active skill as a first-class tailor are acknowledged by all. The firm is grateful to its friends for liberal patronage, and solicits further orders.

Clothing.

One of the best places in the city to obtain clothing of the latest styles, at reasonable prices, is at Goodrich's, No. 141 Twenty-second street. His garments will fit as they should. Boys' clothing is made a specialty. He has also a large stock of furnishing goods, of excellent quality, at moderate prices.

Edwards' Business Directory.

Edwards' monthly issue of his Business Directory is out, and ready for distribution. No business man should be without one, as, owing to the numerous changes taking place every day, it has become a positive necessity.

The North Missouri Insurance Co.

One of the most remarkable successes ever achieved in this country among insurance companies, in so short a time, has been accomplished by the North Missouri, of Macon, since the great fire in this city last year. It emerged from that terrific ordeal with losses of some $25,000, all of which were promptly paid in full by sixty-days drafts, and its officers at once essayed the work of popularizing the company throughout the country. How great has been their success, how capable has been their management, and to what praiseworthy proportions they have brought their company, may be seen from the figures, presented an another column of this paper, showing its progress from Jan. 1, 1868, up to Sept. 1. It will be noted that the gain from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872, was especially marked, being no less than $450,759.65. For a company which up to a year ago, had done but little business outside of Missouri and the States west of the Mississippi River, which had made no pretensions to to be more than a compact, well-organized, and well-managed institution of moderate resources, the exhibit thus presented is especially noteworthy. Having successfully passed through the days of disastrous competition, as well as the terrible conflagrations of 1871, and being now in possession of good, reliable assets of over *three quarters of a million of dollars*, it justly assumes to occupy a conspicuous place among the solid companies of America; while it claims that in the matter of cash income, its receipts are larger than any company in the country west of Ohio. We are pleased to note the prosperity of the North Missouri, and expect that it will continue to receive a large measure of success.

Choice Residence Lots at Auction.

Our readers must not forget the large auction sale of very choice residence lots to-morrow afternoon (Monday) at 2:30 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 186 East Madison

DRESS GOODS.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS

IN

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

AT

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts,

ill, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, place on sale a large line of genuine

k and Wool Poplins, at the low price of $1.00 per yard, recently $1.50.

ull line of Silk Velours, at 85c. and $1.00, recently $1.25 and $1.50.

ped Paris Poplins, 50c., reduced from 85.

ted Wool Cretons, 65c., " $1.15.

our Plaids, 75c., " 1.00.

d full lines of Popular DRESS GOODS, 25c. and upward.

CY SILKS, - - at 75c., late $1.00.

CY SILKS, - - at $1.00, late 1.25.

CY SILKS, - - at 1.50, late 1.75.

CY SILKS, - - at 1.75, late 2.00.

ecided bargains, and much below ue. They will also exhibit some CIAL NOVELTIES in

EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES,

uperb and elegant article, the st Paris Fashion, to all which ntion is invited.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

J. SURDAM & CO.

ave Removed their Stock of

ilders' Hardware,

STOVES, &C.,

To their Old Location,

78 Lake-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ERNATIONAL BANK

TO THE

go Clearing House, Oct. 3, 1872

RESOURCES:

ills discounted	$ 486,623.07
d debt	5,256.97
	161,461.09
	1,474.30
and furniture	4,184.39
xpenses	5,126.45
and	113,925.40
Banks	66,774.05
	$ 796,721.66

LIABILITIES:

k paid in	$ 200,000.00
	27,674.78
	425,869.10
	867.98
ed paper	20,000.00
	$ 796,721.66

B. LOEWENTHAL, Pres't.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Cashier.
d and sworn to Oct. 10, 1872.
E. W. PHILIPS, Notary Public.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

RTANT TO BUILDERS!

HICAGO

cial Stone Works.

FFMANN & HERDER.

OFFICE AND YARDS:

between Market and Sedgwick-sts.

of Artificial Stones, Housse Fronts, Chimneys, manufactured from the very best quality Portland Cement, at shortest notice and with

ry color, according to given designs, in stable floors, ments of Building Stone, Keystones, Window Caps, always on hand, ready for use.

MUSICAL.

sic! Music!

L'S ORCHESTRA,

anized, composed from 30 st talent in Chicago. Now urnish Music for all occaing or Brass, at reasonable his organization is independe Chicago Musical Union n. N J. BICHL, Conductor. 36 South Clark-st., Room 6.

HOTELS.

ONER HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, is now open to the public. To epared as palms or expense to make the tels in the country.

ARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

UILD, late with Sherman House. late with Tremont House.

TER RESORT.

AL VICTORIA HOTEL, shames, opens for the winter season. l information, address J. Ledgerwood, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

ES, FURNACES, ETC.

EMPIRE

ACES AND STOVES

SOLD AT

ENWORTH'S,

RANDOLPH-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

Continued Active Demand for Suburban Lands.

Important Sales by the Acre---Profits of Land Speculation

City Tax Sales to Begin on Monday, October 14.

The Proposed Issue of Lincoln Park Bonds---The Potter's Field.

The Progress of Notable Buildings---Transfers for the Week.

The experience of the last three weeks shows that, notwithstanding the stringency of money, and the apprehensions entertained by many of possible disasters to railroad system, confidence continues firm in the value of Chicago real estate. While the best kind of commercial paper is selling in the street at from 10 to 18 per cent per annum, we find that money is plenty enough to loan at 8 and 9 per cent on first-class mortgages of first-class business property in the city. Many cautious capitalists from abroad who would touch railroad bonds or stocks, and are not satisfied even with investments in Government bonds, are buying tracts of suburban land about Chicago, confident that whatever happens in the commercial and financial world, Chicago will continue to increase. They are aware that the value of land continue to increase. They are aware that the value of land continue to increase. They are aware that the value of land

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY EVANS & SIMMONS, OFFICE 82 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison, Parker Block.

Store, northwest corner of Washington and State-sts.

Store, cheapest property on East Madison-st.

Store, Michigan-av. near Twenty-third-st.

Store, near Thirty-fourth-st.

Store, Indiana-av.; fine frame and brick basement-stores; also, 2-story frame, Dearborn-st.

Store, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.

Store, Wabash-av., Hyde Park.

Lime Cement, Hyde Park, on Washington-st.

Factory, brick-st., near Lumber-st.

WEST SIDE.

House, West Tyler near Haynes-st., S. E. c. Jefferson.

Lot, West Tyler-st. between Throop and Loomis-sts.; $1,100.

Lot, Throop-st. near Monroe, n. e. c. of Jefferson Park.

Lot, Throop-st. near Adams, with two 10-room frame houses; will be sold together or separate.

Lot, cottage of 10 rooms, Jackson near Throop-st.; $6,500.

Lot, West Monroe-st., frame house 13 rooms, brick basement.

Lot, West Monroe-st., fine frame, 12 rooms; both near Throop.

Lot, South Lincoln-st., cottage 8 rooms, between Adams and Harrison.

Lot, South Haynes-st., cottage 8 rooms, between Adams and Monroe.

Lot, fine frame house, West Van Buren, near Haynes, very cheap.

2 lots at "the Brighton House"; will trade for horse and buggy; West Tyler-st., cottage of 7 rooms, between Paulina and Hoyne; $1,600.

Lot, West Jackson-st., with fine frame house; 9 rooms each; will be sold separate or together.

Lot, West Washington-st., fronting on Grand and Crawford-ave and on Division-st., as a excellent investment.

127 ft frontage on Humboldt Park, between Division-st and Grand-ave; bargain.

ACRE PROPERTY.

6 acres at Ragleswell, west of Halsted-st.

5 or 10 acres, K mile west of Central Park.

3 acres, just south of South Park Av., $3,000.

5 acres, Cottage Grove-av., south of Madison-st.

We have a large list of property in all parts of the city and suburbs, the improved and unimproved. Houses and lots on West Washington-st., West Jackson-st., Park-av., Wabash-av., Monroe, Madison, Adams, and Jackson; West Side, Michigan-av., Cottage Grove-av., and Calumet. Parties seeking investments are cordially invited to call and examine our list.

EVANS & SIMMONS, 82 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—8-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND lot of large barn, one year old, very cheap; No. 127 Madison-st., between Halsted and Desplaines-sts.; price $4,000, one-third cash. GEO. A. ETHERIDGE, 127 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 126 CLARK-ST.: Five new houses, containing 6 and 10 rooms each, on Leavitt and Oakley-sts., at a low price and easy terms of payment.

Cottage of 7 rooms, on Fulton, near Union Park-place, for sale at a decided bargain.

Two new dwellings on Warren-st., south of Centre, only $1,400 each, very low.

Two beautiful lots, fronting on Humboldt Boulevard, at $30 per front foot; worth $50.

I have some of the cheapest lots on Fullerton, Kimball, Humboldt, and Dickens-sts., near the new street-car railroad that can be found in the city, and on easy terms of payment.

126 Clark-st., entrance on Madison.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of the limits. Perfect titles. Very easy payments. Apply to owners on the premises, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT DRAKE, 241 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON MICHIGAN-AV. Lot 66x165 ft, just outside the limits. Part of cash payment offered at a great bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 257 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SIXTH FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON 37 Michigan-av., between Market and Kingsbury. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, NEAR Twenty-fifth-st., on Wabash-av., at a bargain, for ten days.

Also, one near Twenty-sixth-st., and furniture for sale, if wanted.

Also, several lots, 40 to 160 acres each, at low figures. E. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS NEAR KENWOOD Station, on Langley-av., Hyde Park, at $300 each; very cheap. One lot, near Lincoln Park, east front, Franklin-st. E. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; could on premises; very convenient to cars; per Thirty-second-st., Wallace-st., and Lowe-av. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON a land-car line; 9 rooms; beautiful marble front on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.

Two-story and basement brick on Washington-st., near Wood-st.; lot 24 feet front.

HENRY WALLER, Jr.,
100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $400, INSIDE OF OLD city limits, convenient to street cars. We have 20 of them left. They will soon be gone. The ground is very desirable. Can be seen on Ogden-av., Ogden Grove. Only $100 down. Call early. We furnish each customer an abstract of title. We have always have time to show them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 AND 153 SANGAMON-ST., NEAR Adams. Two 2 story and basement brick houses, 8 and 10 rooms each, with barns; lot 75 ft front; cheaper to be sent to those of street cars. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY; or other good property as first payment; new, 8 room cottage and brick barn; Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. $2,650. TRUENDELL & BROWN, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES OF 8 ROOMS EACH in that elegant block of four, located on Union-av., between Lake and Winnebago-sts., within two blocks of horse cars, and five minutes' walk of Oakland Station, with gas fixtures, cisterns, wells, etc.; kitchen on main floor; size of house, 20 feet deep, 36 feet front; lot, 24x100 feet; $600 each, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Apply to F. B. HAMILTON, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—1 LOT 24x104 ft, on Halsted-st., two blocks from park, for $1,100; terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 LOTS ON DAYTON-ST., near Center, $925 each. Inquire of owner at 182 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUBSTANTIAL 2-story and basement dwelling with all modern improvements; a good location, near Grand Central Hotel, 18 rooms in perfect order. Offered low and on reasonable terms.

Also, a handsome built frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms; Prairie-av. north of Twenty-ninth-st; lot 36x107 ft; house in perfect order; furnace and gas fixtures included. Cheap and on favorable terms.

C. A. LELAND, 45 Hubbard Court.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. NO. 2—AN ELEGANT residence, lot 40x132 feet. House in complete order, and all of the modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain. H. B. HORTON, 19 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 145 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY AND basement house, 10 rooms, lot 24x100; in alley, $4,750. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 838 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY AND brick basement, 14 rooms, lot 46x177 to alley, $12,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$350 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON WABash-av., between Thirty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW OCTAGON MARBLE front residence, No. 28 Prairie-av., fronting Jefferson Park; most pleasant location in the city; 2-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences; lot 50x132 ft to be sold cheap. Terms very easy, and possession given immediately. Call at premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—3 PARK-AV. TWO-STORY and basement brick houses, only five feet from Union Park. Apply to GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 21, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN Chicago. WM. L. CUSHING & CO., 32 Central Music Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 729 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2-story frame house, 8 or 9 rooms; lot 20x66 ft; alley, gas; easy terms. FRED. L. PARR & CO., 202 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF SOLD SOON, 80x 132, corner LaSalle and Maple-sts. A. LIMBERG & CO., 32 West Washington, corner Fifth-av., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT ON FIFTH-AV., between Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FOR THE BEST PRICE I can get, and want an offer for Sabory dwelling and lot 181 Rucker-st., near Chicago-av.; title perfect. JNO. C. NICHOLSON, 45 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON HOLT-ST., NEAR MILWAUkee-av., cheap, and on easy terms; it is outside of fire limits and convenient to cars. E. EUGENE CALDWELL, Room 3, 126 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house and lot, No. 1, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., a bargain; the house is in first-class order, has modern finish, 14 rooms, burglar alarm, bath-room, hot-air boiler, and all the modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures included. The lot is 37x103 feet. Terms to suit, and title perfect.

Also, a good house and lot on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., front from Lot 42x225 feet. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. We have also about 300 acres in acre property, variously situated—varying from 2 to 40 acres each. Prices reasonable and terms favorable. Also, business and residence property different parts of the city. Give us a call and examine our property, as we have bargains.

SHEPPARD & STREETER,
Room 2 Phenix Block, 108 and 110 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, 66 FEET FRONT ON Wabash-av., at Forty-eighth-st., by A. B. WESCOTT, 78 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE CORNER of Forty-first and Prairie-av., with 2 lots, a grove, east front lot, and in full view of the park. A bargain is offered. Apply to C. J. HAMBLETON, 39 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON HINCKNEES-AV., between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh-sts., in Mr. Chesney's Hyde Park subdivision. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to McELHENEY, 476 Wabash-av., or J. B. EDWARDS, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR RENT, HOUSE ON located lot corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.; 16 feet front; 2-story and Mansard-st. Englewood. WHITE & HEAD, 254 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—82 RESIDENCES AT ANY PRICE DEsired; 1,000 building lots inside and out of fire limits; some property on all streets. The best and cheapest investment ever offered. Loans negotiated at once. JOHN B. TAYLOR, 67 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—136 FT. EAST FRONT, by 125 deep, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $6 per foot. HERALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—99 FOURTH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT; $9,000. HERALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2 BLOCKS NEXT TO OF DOUGLAS Park, corner of Pearl and Cook-sts.; 2 lots at $400 each. Easy terms. HERALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE LOT 22½x 125 feet, corner; also vacant lots east of California-av. Inquire at 1036 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12 rooms; lot 24x100 feet; one block west of Union Park. Call at 13 Bryan Place, opposite Union Park.

FOR SALE—LOT 25x132, MADISON-ST., BEtween 10 fit-av. and Franklin-st., entirely desirable property; might be received as part payment. HOLMES & RICH, 19 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—$2,250—$1,050 DOWN, BALANCE TO suit, will buy 2-story frame cottage and lot, south front, on Washington-av., in a good neighborhood. HERALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS—10 LOTS, $50 each per front foot; 6 lots, $60 each per front foot; 4 lots, $70 each per front foot; 4 lots, $80 each per front foot; 4 lots, $90 each per front foot; 4 lots, $100 each per front foot; 4 lots, $110 each per front foot; 4 lots, $120 each per front foot; 4 lots, $130 each per front foot; 4 lots, $140 each per front foot; 4 lots, $150 each per front foot; 4 lots, $160 each per front foot; 4 lots, $170 each per front foot; 4 lots, $180 each per front foot; 4 lots, $190 each per front foot; 4 lots, $200 each per front foot; 4 lots, $210 each per front foot; 4 lots, $220 each per front foot; 4 lots, $230 each per front foot; 4 lots, $240 each per front foot; 4 lots, $250 each per front foot; 4 lots, $260 each per front foot; 4 lots, $270 each per front foot; 4 lots, $280 each per front foot; 4 lots, $290 each per front foot; 4 lots, $300 each per front foot; 4 lots, $310 each per front foot; 4 lots, $320 each per front foot; 4 lots, $330 each per front foot; 4 lots, $340 each per front foot; 4 lots, $350 each per front foot; 4 lots, $360 each per front foot; 4 lots, $370 each per front foot; 4 lots, $380 each per front foot; 4 lots, $390 each per front foot; 4 lots, $400 each per front foot; 4 lots, $410 each per front foot; 4 lots, $420 each per front foot; 4 lots, $430 each per front foot; 4 lots, $440 each per front foot; 4 lots, $450 each per front foot; 4 lots, $460 each per front foot; 4 lots, $470 each per front foot; 4 lots, $480 each per front foot; 4 lots, $490 each per front foot; 4 lots, $500 each per front foot; 4 lots, $510 each per front foot; 4 lots, $520 each per front foot; 4 lots, $530 each per front foot; 4 lots, $540 each per front foot; 4 lots, $550 each per front foot; 4 lots, $560 each per front foot; 4 lots, $570 each per front foot; 4 lots, $580 each per front foot; 4 lots, $590 each per front foot; 4 lots, $600 each per front foot; 4 lots, $610 each per front foot; 4 lots, $620 each per front foot; 4 lots, $630 each per front foot; 4 lots, $640 each per front foot; 4 lots, $650 each per front foot; 4 lots, $660 each per front foot; 4 lots, $670 each per front foot; 4 lots, $680 each per front foot; 4 lots, $690 each per front foot; 4 lots, $700 each per front foot; 4 lots, $710 each per front foot; 4 lots, $720 each per front foot; 4 lots, $730 each per front foot; 4 lots, $740 each per front foot; 4 lots, $750 each per front foot; 4 lots, $760 each per front foot; 4 lots, $770 each per front foot; 4 lots, $780 each per front foot; 4 lots, $790 each per front foot; 4 lots, $800 each per front foot; 4 lots, $810 each per front foot; 4 lots, $820 each per front foot; 4 lots, $830 each per front foot; 4 lots, $840 each per front foot; 4 lots, $850 each per front foot; 4 lots, $860 each per front foot; 4 lots, $870 each per front foot; 4 lots, $880 each per front foot; 4 lots, $890 each per front foot; 4 lots, $900 each per front foot; 4 lots, $910 each per front foot; 4 lots, $920 each per front foot; 4 lots, $930 each per front foot; 4 lots, $940 each per front foot; 4 lots, $950 each per front foot; 4 lots, $960 each per front foot; 4 lots, $970 each per front foot; 4 lots, $980 each per front foot; 4 lots, $990 each per front foot; 4 lots, $1,000 each per front foot; 4 lots, $1,010 each per front foot; 4 lots, $1,020 each per front foot; 4 lots, $1,030 each per front foot; 4 lots, $1,040 each per front foot; 4 lots,

WANTED—TO RENT.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO LOAN.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PERSONAL.

DIVORCES.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MEDICAL.

MUSICAL.

AGENTS WANTED.

Teachers, Translators, &c.

Miscellaneous.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES.

TYPEWRITERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

AUCTION SALES.

OLD ST. MARY'S.

The Early Days of Wabash Avenue.

The Old Chapel on State Street---The Church and its Surroundings in 1844.

The Tribune Block a Schoolmaster's Corn-Field Twenty-Eight Years Ago.

The other day, it will be on the Anniversary day of the Great Fire, they dedicated a new St. Mary's of the Lake, with the imposing ceremonies that have come down in the Roman Catholic Church, from past centuries. The sanctuary builded under the name of Plymouth, and so lately filled with the spirit of the Pilgrims, is now the scene of High Mass and ritual. The odor of incense floats down aisles that not long ago knew only the aroma of Sunday colognes and cardamoms. Even the most rigid Protestant will concede that the transformation might have been worse, for we all remember when good Dr. Curtis' First Presbyterian Church became a billiard saloon and bar-room, and was the scene of nightly gatherings in their influence the reverse of the Sunday School and the prayer meeting. The changes of the firs have brought better transformation into what was our "street of churches." Where the Methodist worshipped on the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue, Postmaster Eastman now dispenses the postal services. Laird Chiffel's prettiest modern church, that was recently so suburban, so covered with the white of gas fitters and music dealers. The First Presbyterians have migrated to Twenty-first street; the St. Paul's Universalist are building a new sanctuary at Eighteenth street; and, as we have written, Bishop Foley's flock dip their fingers in holy water in Plymouth vestibule and bend before the decorated altar-pieces where, not long ago, William Alvin Bartlett gave his audience Sunday utterances under the creed of "a Church without a Bishop." Yet the corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue is to-day as central to our new Chicago as was old St. Mary's, on the corner of Madison street, nearly one mile north, a little more than a twelvemonth ago.

Old St. Mary's of the Lake! With how many of our citizens, in this magical year of transformations, is it an effort of memory to recall it, as it stood open for worshippers for the last time, on Sunday, the 8th of October, 1872. Substantial, broad, squarish, red brick as to its walls, brown painted pine as to its lower and modest spire, with wooden pillars in front like nothing more than a row of Dutch kitchen chimneys. This, so remote to us of to-day, is but one remove from Old St. Mary's of the Lake, for among the first worshippers that bowed at her humble chrisme were those "who took and brought from the old French times, and a French Jesuit father was one of the first officiating priests.

But Chicago grew, and the great corn-field stretching around to Jacksonville, and between Sixteenth street and the lake, suddenly passed into city lots at Judge Bouchard's sales of 1839, and the church authorities of St. Mary's, having secured from the State the grant of a lot, dated 1844, like all their neighboring denominations of the day, the humble, unpainted, wooden chapel was removed again to the rear of this new site, fronting on Madison street. It was enlarged and extended, while Peter Page was putting in the masonry, and Deodatus Dayton the carpenter's work of the substantial church on the Wabash avenue front of the lot, that in 1846 took its place, recently so familiar, and now so soon to pass out of mind, for poor Rip Van Winkle's lament is very true of the generation. "We are so soon forgot when we are gone." Church and chapel went down together on the fateful 9th of October, and the red burial block" of Bob Page and Taylor are busy in our great rebuilding, and rate among our younger men, as they will claim to be for years yet to come. No man engaged in our reconstruction is to be called old, until he shall see Chicago with a million inhabitants. It is an edict.

When Old St. Mary's was built, in 1844, Wabash avenue was scarce even a prairie road. So suburban was it that it had no nearer neighbor on the south than a powder house, near Monroe street, placed there to secure the extreme of safety to the prairie village only just beginning to come east of State street. The row of frame houses stood in its enclosure at the south corner of Madison street and Michigan avenue, and just opposite, the first to occupy the site of the Bishop's Palace, was the humble homestead of Father St. Palais, how Bishop of Vincennes, after whom came Bishop Quarters, the first Bishop of Chicago, who rested here from his diocesan labors, and was buried among his flock, and the destruction of St. Marys of the Lake has made his resting place; for the Bishop was buried in his Cathedral church, as the custom is. Then came Bishop Vandevert, and, when in a few years he left his diocese, Bishop O'Regan succeeded him. Bishop Duggan, beloved of many outside his own fold, was next in the order, and when his failing health called him from his field, the present diocesan entered upon his office. And as community is interested largely in whatever concerns so considerable a share of its members as the Roman Catholic Church constitutes, more than that fold have reason to be congratulated in the character and qualities of Bishop Foley.

It was only a short time after St. Mary's was built that Eli B. Williams put up his handsome house, latterly the *Morgan Davis*. Mr. Williams was decidedly suburban, and got great consolation when Walter S. Gurnee began to put in his foundations for his elegant brick mansion on the corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue. Mr. Williams' Chicago friends used to come across lots from State street to visit him. About this time S. J. Sturdevant living on what was late the site of the Crosby Opera House, and he and the late John High busied themselves with circulating a petition, believed to be a little premature, except by parties most interested, to have Washington street east of Dearborn plowed and thrown up. It was a street improvement of no small note.

All this while Schoolmaster Andrews was keeping a close conscience about what is now THE TRIBUNE Block, and within it a well-cared-for cornfield, to the tillage of which he gave attention, what time he could spare from the intellectual culture of young Chicago, to his cottage, first a private and then a public school, to his wife and daughters his assistants. Subsequently A. D. Sturtevant, who since and long has written J. F. after his name, added the first footsteps of juvenile education in the same velocity.

Prideful boys there were in the early days of the first St. Mary's, and the elder Beaubien was one of the first Trustees, his name being signed to the deed of the church property relinquishing his trust. The church, which was the Cathedral of the Diocese, was about to pass to a new site, and the sale of the site to Platt, Letter & Co. was pending and in discussion on the Saturday preceding the fire, when the church and all it loved in the quiet meadows over which it had brooded so long, and the lovely avenue it looked upon were all swept, between sun and sun, to pass through a [illegible] brick and subsist to a new metropolitan [illegible]

A WORD FOR THE BRICKLAYERS.

[illegible] appeared in THE TRIBUNE [illegible] difference might be [illegible] of the bricklayers. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]